

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Eighth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 25, 1987/Chaitra 4,
1909 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Mullappally Ramachandran—not present. Shri Ram Pujan Patel.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : What about my Question No. 387 ?

MR. SPEAKER : It will come on 1-4-1987.

Shri Ram Pujan Patel.

Posts Reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

*388. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Government services has not been filled so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and

when and how this reservation quota will be filled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Reservation for SC/ST is with reference to vacancies which are filled in services/posts from time to time, and not with reference to any quota of posts. The representation of SC/ST in various groups of Central Government services with references to total number of employees, as on 1.1.85 (the last available figures) is given in the statement below.

(b) The shortfall is mainly of Scheduled Castes in Groups A and B and that of the Scheduled Tribes in various Groups, though the overall percentage of representation of Scheduled Caste has crossed the 15% mark. Some of the reasons for this shortfall, among others, are that reservation in promotion by seniority subject to fitness in all groups was introduced for the first time only in 1972 and reservation in promotion by selection in and from Group B upto lowest rung of Group A, was introduced only in 1974. Scientific and Technical Posts upto the lowest rung of Group A have been brought within the purview of reservation orders only in 1975.

Various concessions in age, travelling allowances, minimum standard of selection, relaxation in prescribed period of experience in direct recruitment, total fee exemption and separate interview of candidates belonging to these communities have been provided to SC/ST candidates. It is hoped that with these steps the representation of SC/ST in Central Government services will improve further.

Statement

S. No.	Group	Total No. of employees	Scheduled Castes	%age	Scheduled Tribes	%age
1.	A	57,849	4,228	7.30	1,001	1.73
2.	B	69,063	6,932	10.03	1,089	1.57
3.	C	20,03,301	2,98,065	14.87	84,153	4.20
4.	D	12,39,692	2,57,931	20.80	70,668	5.70
(Excluding Sweepers)						
Total		33,69,906	5,67,156	16.83	1,56,911	4.65

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his reply the hon. Minister has stated that reservation for scheduled castes/scheduled tribes is with reference to vacancies which are filled in services/posts from time to time, and not with reference to any quota of posts. Judging from the figures relating to Group 'A' and Group 'B' posts, it is evident that there is a substantial shortfall in the quota and that the recruitment to these posts has not been made according to the quota fixed for such posts. It has been admitted in the reply that there is shortfall in the filling up of reserved quota for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in different groups of posts. I think, there is no reservation for them in the Higher Secondary, B.A. or M.A. examinations. But lakhs of Harijans with B.A. and M.A. degrees are unemployed. Why then are they not able to qualify the competitive examinations although they possess equal academic qualifications? It means that there is some lacuna somewhere. The youth are wandering in search of employment due to non-filling of the quota reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. It gives rise to a feeling in them that a right bestowed by the Constitution is being denied to them. I would like to know what definite steps he is going to take, after thoroughly looking into the matter, to ensure filling of reservation quota for these categories?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM Sir, I share the hon. Member's concern that representation in Group A and Group B has not yet come up to the mark of 15% that we have provided for representation for the Scheduled Castes and 7½% for representation for the Scheduled Tribes.

But, Sir, I must say that a result of a series of measures taken by successive governments between the period 1-1-1965 and 1-1-1985, there has been a significant and substantial increase in representation both in absolute numbers and in the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all the 4 categories.

We will continue to take the steps which I have enumerated in my answer. We are always willing to heed the advice of the hon. Members. If there are any further suggestions about the steps that we should take, we will certainly look into those suggestions and take those steps. But we are totally committed to the idea that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes representation must increase in Government, and particularly in Group A and Group B.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you can see that even in Group 'C' the quota reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes has not been

filled fully although the minimum qualifications for these posts are high school and Intermediate. Today, the young boys pass B.A. and M.A. but remain unemployed. There is some lacuna somewhere in the matter of providing employment and it should be viewed seriously. I shall not say anything with regard to the reply given but I would request that the reserved quota should be filled as early as possible by making recruitment to these posts. At the same time, I would like to know what steps are being taken to fill the reserved posts in Group A and Group B through promotions from Group B and C so as to restore their confidence in the provisions of the Constitution? What steps are being taken by the Government to fill up the full quota of reservation?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : During the period of 20 years which I referred to from 1-1-1965 to 1-1-85, representation of Scheduled Castes in Group 'C' has increased from 8.88% to 14.87% which is only marginally short of 15%. Representation in Group 'D' has increased from 17.75% to 20.80%.

The figures are not so happy for the Scheduled Tribes. In Group 'C', it has increased from 1.14% to 4.20% and in Group 'D' from 3.39% to 5.70%.

As I said, we will continue to take the steps which have brought about some improvement.

We will take any other step which you want us to take. But we are totally committed to the idea that this representation must improve and that we must reach the norm 15% and 7½% and beyond the normal as soon as possible.

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA : Majority of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes come from rural India. But, generally in Services the urban youth get more chance. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he would make arrangement so that rural youth should get this benefit more.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I think the point made by hon. Member is very

valid. The reservations which are available for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should not be available only to urban youth but really the rural youth must come into the services. But, this is a matter which each Recruiting Department must look into. I know that the Ministry of Welfare runs a number of programmes for rural youth. I know that the Department of Education runs a number of programmes for rural youth. But, I would only say this that each Recruiting Department must issue guidelines, must ensure that the Recruiting Agencies keep in mind the need for rural youth to be represented in the Services. Also, I will see what we can do in the Department of Personnel in the matter.

[Translation]

SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as scheduled tribes are concerned, there is shortfall in all categories of posts. There should be area integrated approach for the areas which are inhabited by the scheduled tribes. Headquarters of the Central Government are generally very far off from these areas and as such the advertisements for the posts do not reach these areas. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister would propose a mobile recruitment agency for the tribal areas?

AN HON. MEMBER : Such posts are being broadcast from the All India Radio daily.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : It is difficult to give an answer offhand, I will examine the suggestion.

Parity in Scales of Pay of Central Services

*390. **SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the proposals under consideration of Government to protect the interests of Group 'A' officers not belonging to IAS, IFS and IPS and to bring parity in the scales of pay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : There are no such proposals under consideration.

Scales of pay of Group 'A' Officers belonging to Central Services recommended by the Fourth Central Pay Commission have been accepted in toto and notified. Copies of notification have also been placed on the Table of the House. The scales of pay of IAS, IFS, IPS and Indian Forest Service Officers have been fixed after making a few modifications to the recommendations of the pay Commission, occasioned by the need to correct certain imbalances and to maintain certain relativities.

SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the hon. Minister kindly inform— is it not a fact that the Fourth Pay Commission had come to the conclusion that there should be parity in scales of pay of Group 'A' Officers of all services and if so why were modifications to the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission made only in respect of IAS, IFS IPS and Indian Forest Service Officers ? Is it not the main cause of the agitation ?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : The improvement has been made keeping in view that certain services should be given a little edge over the recommendations made by the Pay Commission. Therefore, they are made after the conscious decision.

SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the hon. Minister inform us— is it not a fact that for the non-IAS, IFS officers, it will take nearly 22 to 25 years to reach the post of Joint Secretary while officers of IAS, IFS will reach this post between 14 to 17 years and if so, will this not affect the morale of the officers ?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : I don't think it will affect the morale of the officers.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : May I know from the hon. Minister that apart from the pay-scales, one of the factors for a lot of heart-burning among the promotee-officers is the question of seniority ? Almost in every State, the General Administration Department is controlled by IAS Officers with the result that the promotee-officers suffer a lot in the matter of seniority. Even when the posts are vacant, they are

not notified until a good number of IAS Officers are available. Will the Government look into this matter so that all anomalies in the matter of seniority 'as between the promotee-officers and the IAS officers are remedied as soon as possible ?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : So far as the State officers who are entitled to be notified in IAS cadre are concerned there is a certain ratio and it is being followed. Therefore, there is no question that the promotees are not being given any adequate promotional avenues and chances.

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : I would like to know from the hon. Minister the basis on which a particular category of officers was favoured ? Is it not a fact that only I.A.S. officers are occupying all the higher posts in the Administration, whether it is in the Government or in the Public Sector ? And since all the powers are concentrated in their hands, they are the decision-makers and in this particular case too, they have decided in their own favour. The Government also concurred with their decision. This has resulted in deep resentment among the employees all over the country. You are not able to justify the basis for it. One can understand giving lower pay scales to those who have got ample powers but it is not justifiable to give lower pay scales to those officers who have very few powers. I.A.S. officers have got the power; in the Finance Ministry too they have the power and it will not be incorrect to say that they took the decision in their own favour.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : It will not be correct to say that the I.A.S. officers decided in their own favour. In fact, the decision was that of the Government. (Interruptions) I would also like to say that under the present recruitment policy of the Government, only the top rankers are taken in the I.A.S. and the others are taken in allied services. Therefore, it was only after a thorough consideration that the Government took this decision and gave them an edge. This edge has been given not only to the I.A.S. officers but also to the I.F.S. officers. It was given only where we thought it was justified.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : Sir, I would like to know the reason for such a decision. Please give two or three reasons which led you to make up your mind in favour of such a decision. The I.A.S. officers made the recommendation and you simply signed on the dotted line. May I know the ground on the basis of which such a decision was taken?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : In the first place, it is incorrect to say that the I.A.S. officers wrote a note and we signed it. The Government took the decision after considering all the aspects and after giving due consideration to the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : You give me the grounds, at least two-three of them. Please tell us what type of deliberations were held?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : I cannot give you the details of the type of deliberations that were held, but I can certainly say this much that a group of Ministers took this decision after giving due consideration to the recommendations of the Pay Commission as also all other aspects and thereafter it was approved by the Cabinet.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I need your protection. If he is not able to give me the basis right now, he may do so in due course of time.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Mr. Speaker, one finds it difficult to see the logic of this disparity. The Constitution speaks of two categories of Services, the All India Services and the Central Services. The All India Services and the Central Services have different areas of operation. One can possibly see some logic if there was a disparity between All India Services on the one hand and the Central Services on the other. But here I find that IAS, IPS and IFS have been lumped together—of which IAS and IPS are All India Services but IFS is a Central Service. I do not see any reason why, in this categorisation, the IFS which is a Central Service and to which I had once the honour to belong—I am arguing against my Service—should be given a special position. This disparity

has caused a lot of heartburning among the service, in the bureaucracy as a whole; this has led to submission of memoranda, this has led to Association making representations to the Government; in fact, it may lead to agitation also. Therefore, I feel that the Government must come out clearly to justify the disparity not only in the pay scales but also in terms of eligibility for access to higher posts in the Government. I, Sir, would plead for only one exception to be made. That is to say, we do need a general service to coordinate the activities of the Government at the district level and, therefore, one can possibly make a plea for disparity in the case of one All India Services, but certainly I do not see any reason why IPS and IFS have been brought in. Therefore, I would like to ask from the hon. Minister whether he has any specific reasons for lumping these three Services together, and the rationale for it. (Interruptions) I would also like to say that the recruitment system that he speak of is not sensitive enough to establish that number one is superior to number two or that number 79 is superior to number 80, and so on.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : In 1979 when the Janata Government was in power, what they did was, they made a combined and uniform examination for all these Services. Before that, for IAS and IFS, Indian Foreign Service, they had to give two additional extra papers. But in 1979, without realising the requirement and what should be the proper approach to the examination they made it a uniform examination for all; only the Forest Service has been kept apart. Therefore, they have come in the same category. That is why presently, while we select the candidates, at that time, so far as the IAS cadre is concerned, the top-rankers, relating it to availability of vacancies, are given preference and the others go in Central Services. Now again because of the difficulty you have created, you had not understood that that was not a pragmatic approach to have one examination, we are considering whether we should revise this or not.

Indigenisation Programme of Electronics Industry

*393. SHRI PRATAP BHANU

SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of electronic goods produced in the country during 1985 and 1986;

(b) the percentage of imported components (in value) required to achieve the above production; and

(c) whether Government are satisfied with the production and indigenisation programme of the electronic industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Total value of electronic goods produced in India was Rs. 2660 crores in 1985 and Rs. 3460 crores in 1986.

(b) The percentage of imported components at landed prices required to produce the above quantum of electronic goods works out to approximately 25% in terms of value.

(c) The production and indigenisation programme of the electronics industry is proceeding satisfactorily.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : It is beyond doubt that our electronics industry has developed fast during the last two or three years. It has also opened new job opportunities for the young people and the women in particular.

In the light of the announcement of the new policy in March 1985, the target fixed for the electronic goods production was around Rs. 10000 crores by 1990. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government of India have any plans to provide technical consultancy to the young entrepreneurs especially in advanced technology. The industry is based on the requirement of various electronic products which are being produced in our country.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : The Government gives every technological

assistance to the electronics industry. First of all very liberal imports are permitted for technology, particularly advanced technology.

As regards consultancy, we have an Electronics Trade and Technology Corporation which gives advice, help, technical assistance to industries.

Apart from that, every encouragement is given for the development of R and D and the transfer of technology.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : My second supplementary is about the technical man-power. I would like to know whether it is a fact that there is a shortfall of technically trained man-power required by the electronics industry by 1990. If it is so, what special efforts are being made by the Ministry of Science and Technology or by the Ministry of Electronics to develop sufficient man-power required by the Electronics industry by 1990.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : We are making a very massive effort for development of technically trained man-power. For this purpose we are encouraging electronic studies and research in universities and institutions. We are also setting up new institutions like Indian Institute of Informatics Technology in various parts of the country to train people particularly in software technology.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : What about the shortfall ?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : There is a shortfall. Therefore, all these efforts are being made to overcome the shortfall.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : How much is it ?

MR. SPEAKER : No more question. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL NATH : The Minister has talked about electronic technologists. Electronic technologists are different from electronic technicians. With the advancement, electronic components are coming into everything—whether it is a shaver or an aircraft. I would like to know whether the Government is considering promotion

of electronic ITIs in the rural areas which will put the rural countryside also into the electronic network of the country. This is important with the unemployment we have today. We have been promoting ITIs and Polytechnics but I would like to know whether the Government—Central Government—or the State Government—will promote electronic polytechnics in the rural areas. I would also like to know whether the Government has such a scheme and whether the Government would promote and support such a scheme.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Have they got even in the urban areas everything?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : The Government has a scheme for promoting training in electronics in the rural areas. We are giving help first to polytechnics, engineering colleges and also Junior technical institutes. There are also manpower development institutes in various States. The Centre is particularly encouraging these.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, the Minister in his answer to (a) said that the total value of the electronic goods produced in the country during 1985 was Rs. 2000 crores and odd and during 1986 Rs. 3000 crores and odd. I would like to know whether the total value included excise duty. In that case, the percentage of imported components would not be higher than 25%.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : Sir, my understanding is that this is exclusive of excise.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is not a question of understanding. It has to be an accurate answer.

MR. SPEAKER : I have to accept him on his word.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, his contention is that that is 'misunderstanding'.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, the answer to part (b) depends on the...

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : Sir, I confirm it is exclusive of excise.

MR. SPEAKER : He has confirmed now.

All India Cadre for Power Engineers

*394. **SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to form an All India Cadre for power engineers;

(b) if so, when it will be formed; and

(c) if not, the other steps proposed to remove the frustration and discontentment among the power engineers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In order to take care of the needs of the cadre and the legitimate career interests of its officers, cadre reviews of the Central Power Engineering (Group A) Service, are conducted periodically.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : I would like to know the steps being taken by Government after periodical review to meet the grievances of power engineers. I think the Government is aware of the agitation going on from time to time by the power engineers.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I believe that cadre review to a large extent meets the legitimate demands of the power engineers. I know, there are still problems but I have discussed this matter with the Ministry of Energy and they have assured me that they are looking into the matter and they are also having some kind of a dialogue with the power engineers. If any further problems are brought up, we will certainly look into them by having another cadre review.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : I would like to know at the same time

whether Government is thinking to issue direction to the State Government to appoint only the engineers as Chairmen of the State Electricity Boards so as to improve their functioning?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, it is a question which I can hardly answer. This should be addressed to the State Government or the Ministry of Energy.

Wasteland Development Programme

*395. **SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any evaluation of the wasteland development programme has been made; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) and (b). The afforestation programme of wastelands development has been evaluated and targets achieved in 1985-86 and 1986-87 were 14% to 30% higher than the preceding year of 1984-85.

[Translation]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I fail to comprehend these percentages. The reply says that it was 14 per cent in 1985-86 and 13 per cent in 1986-87, but how much it was in 1984-85? Unless we know what was the base figure, how can we assess the achievement? May I know the area in hectares which was brought under afforestation?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, 12 crore 8 lakh 81 thousand hectares of waste land was brought under afforestation in 1983-84; during 1984-85, 13 crore 18 lakh hectares of land was brought under afforestation and the corresponding figure for 1985-86 was 15 lakh hectares...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You have erred in putting the figures in crores...

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : You please listen to me...

MR. SPEAKER : Bhajan Lal ji, you had said crores earlier.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Do not come down from crores to lakhs. These are not votes in the election.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : The area brought under afforestation was 12 lakh 8 thousand 81 hectares in 1983-84, 13 lakh 18 thousand hectares in 1984-85, 15 lakh 10 thousand hectares in 1985-86 and 17 lakh 22 thousand hectares in 1986-87. In 1985-86, the last year of the Sixth Plan, the increase over the preceding year was 14 per cent and based on this figure, the increase in 1986-87 has been of the order of 30 per cent so far as afforestation is concerned.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : A few days ago, the Prime Minister had announced that fuel wood saplings and fodder would be planted in 5 million acres of land every year. We have 175 million acres of wasteland in the country at present and if we undertake plantation according to the announcement made by the Prime Minister, it will take about 35 years to cover the entire area. On the other hand, as per the figures given by the hon. Minister, the area brought under plantation has been 12 lakh hectares in one year or 14 lakh hectares in the other year, which is too little. Secondly, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the source of the figures given by him in the House, as this work is that of the State Governments...

MR. SPEAKER : Do you think the figures are also imported?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I want to know whether the figures that he gives in the House are received from the State Governments or through Remote Sensing or is there any other programme from where he gets these figures?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Sir, there are two methods of identifying the forests. In the first method, we use searchlight and in the other method, the Department makes in depth study; but the major work is done by

the State Governments which collect these figures and supply us. The figures that we give in the House are based on those figures.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Have you got the figures relating to Andhra Pradesh ?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Yes, I can give you the figures of Andhra Pradesh, if you so desire.

MR. SPEAKER : He does not know about his own State and is trying to know about other's State.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : So far as the announcement of the Prime Minister is concerned, he has rightly said that our target for the coming years is to undertake plantation in 50 lakh hectares every year. But we have not been able to achieve that target as yet. It is also correct that there has been progressive increase during the last few years and it is our endeavour to bring 20 lakh hectares of land under afforestation in the year that is about to begin. The figure upto January this year is only 17 lakh 10 thousand hectares but it will be our endeavour to increase it to 30 lakh hectares in the coming year. Our department is making efforts to ensure that the target of 50 lakh hectares is completed by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, two-third area of Jammu and Kashmir State is in Ladakh region and this entire region falls in Wasteland and Cold Desert Category. The same is true of Lahaul and Spiti area of Himachal Pradesh. The species of plants that are planted by the Government in these areas are not the ones which could survive in higher altitude and higher reaches. The species of plants that are planted there should be such as could withstand the cold climate of those areas and could grow speedily. As of now, the Government is planting the species suited to low altitude areas which are of no use. In view of this, will the Government constitute a team which could go to all the high altitude areas of the country and conduct a survey to find out as to what particular species of grass or vegetation could be grown there so that the seeds of only those species

are introduced for plantation ? Will the Government consider my suggestion and constitute a team ?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : The point raised by the hon. Member is very valid and there is substance in his suggestion. Already, we have got conducted a survey as to which particular varieties/species of plants could be successfully grown in what areas. As suggested by the hon. Member, it will be our endeavour to plant only those species which could survive in the high altitude areas of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. However, if the hon. Member has any specific complaint with regard to the species which did not survive, he may give me in writing and we shall certainly look into it and shall do whatever is right,

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Because of the generosity of our Prime Minister, we have been given a book on environment. I am a Member of the Consultative Committee of the Industry Ministry and the book has been given to all the members of that Committee as also, I think, to other Members of Parliament in other Committees also. This is a very precious book costing Rs. 300 and that has been given to us free. I am told that it is because of the Prime Minister's direction that we have been given this book free. I have read a part of it and I have gained a little knowledge. I found that every year 3.5 million hectares of land get degraded and at the moment, we are trying to afforest 1.5 million hectares of land. The nett land which gets degraded even with today's efforts, and assuming that to be successful, is two million hectares of land every year after this afforestation is taken into account. What is the Government planning to do with regard to this two million hectares, which is over and above the land which had already remained degraded when this plan was first initiated ? About the 1.5 million hectares of land, according to the discourse given to us by the gentleman, no statistics are being maintained by the Government at any level to see what is the amount of maintenance on this afforested land.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not correct to say that 30 lakh

hectares of land gets degraded every year or the forests are denuded. Two years ago, about 13 lakh hectares of forest land used to be degraded. Thereafter, we studied the causes of degradation in depth. The Prime Minister as well as I have written to the States and as a result of our efforts, the area of land degradation has come down to 10 lakh hectares from 13 lakh hectares. Our endeavour is to ensure that deforestation is kept to the minimum. You know that complaints are received from different places to the effect that the officials of the Forest Department harass the people a lot and clearance of the project is either delayed or it is not at all given to a number of projects. On the one hand, you say that the forests are being felled and on the other hand, you say that your projects are pending which should be cleared.

MR. SPEAKER : He is not asking about deforestation. He is asking about something else.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : He has said that so much of forest land is being degraded.

MR. SPEAKER : He is asking about erosion.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Sir, his second supplementary was about degradation of land. As you know, there are some areas which do have forests but these forests are not qualitatively as good as they should be, because the soil in those areas is not good. The land is uneven. It is our earnest endeavour to get it levelled. In this connection, I would like to inform you that an amount of Rs. 692 crores was spent for this purpose during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The outlay for the Seventh Plan is Rs. 1800 crores, i.e., a three fold increase. This has been done to grow more and more forests on wasteland. We shall grow firewood saplings on such land if it is possible to do; so that the poor could meet their fuel needs to some extent. All these aspects are before us. Thus, we shall try to improve the quality of forests wherever these forests are not of good quality.

[English]

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Sir, I would like to ask a specific question on the tree

patta system. We all know that the success of the wasteland development effort will be on how effectively we promote the tree patta system. The tree patta system can be divided into four sectors—Firstly, what kind of land are you giving for the tree patta? Is it revenue land or panchayat land? What priority are you giving to the tree patta system? First is the type of land and second aspect is about priorities, as to whom to give. Next, for how much duration are you giving? And lastly what are the legalities? Do you lose the land by giving these tree patta? Taking into account these four aspects, has the Department interacted with every State to ascertain as to how they would implement the tree patta system in their States with these four criteria? If they have done it what has been the result of interaction from the States?

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Sir, the Patta Scheme is still under consideration of the Government and has not yet been given effect to. We think that one or two hectares of land should be allotted to such persons who are poor, Harijans, or Adivasis and have no other means of livelihood. The type of land is the same wasteland, but they can grow fire-wood trees, fodder for cattle or fruit bearing trees and can, thus, make use of this land to some extent. A few States have introduced the Patta System. These are Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and to some extent Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu also. But this scheme has not been fully implemented as yet. There is need to give it a thorough consideration. If we implement this scheme as it is, there is likelihood of the big people also availing of this benefit. Different States have different problems in its implementation. It is receiving our utmost attention and we shall do whatever is right so that this land is not misused.

[English]

Thorium Plant at Orissa Sands Complex

***396. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA† :**
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a thorium plant at Orissa Sands Complex and fast breeder reactor fuel reprocessing plant at Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research in consultation with the Department of Space and Ministry of Energy;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the project;

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose; and

(d) when the project will be completed and start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

Statement

- (a) The Government propose to set up a thorium plant at Orissa Sands Complex and a Fast Reactor Reprocessing Plant at Kalpakkam.
- (b) The Thorium Plant at Orissa Sands Complex is being set up by Indian Rare Earths Ltd. for production of 150 MT per annum of Thorium Nitrate which is required mainly for use by the Gas Mantle Manufacturers in the country. The technology of production will be the solvent extraction process developed by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. Besides production of Thorium Nitrate, Thorium Oxide required for nuclear use will also be produced.

The Fast Reactor Reprocessing Plant will be located at Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) at Kalpakkam. This facility will reprocess spent fuel from the Fast Breeder Test Reactor at Kalpakkam. This plant will adopt process equipment and maintenance concepts which

are being developed in a Research Laboratory already set up at IGCAR.

- (c) The capital cost of the Thorium Project at the Orissa Sands Complex is estimated at Rs. 2.98 crores, of which Rs. 2.18 crores has been allocated for 1987-88. The total estimated cost of the Fast Reactor Reprocessing Plant is Rs. 35 crores, of which about Rs. 6 crores is proposed to be spent during the VII Plan period.

- (d) The Thorium Project at the Orissa Sands Complex is expected to be completed by June 1989 and will start functioning thereafter. The Reprocessing Plant at Kalpakkam is scheduled to be commissioned by middle of 1993.

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how much thorium metal is actually available in India. Is it true that the Indian Rare Earths Limited a Government of India undertaking and the Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited, a Kerala Government undertaking are trying to recover thorium from other processing plants in India, other than the Orissa Sands Complex? If so, what are the names of the plants and what is the actual position of the recovery of this thorium metal?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : Both in Kerala and Tamilnadu—particularly in Kerala—there are Indian Rare Earths plants to extract monazite concentrates from the thorium sand. These concentrates are not processed there but sent to Trombay for processing into thorium nitrates and thorium oxides.

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : I have asked the hon. Minister about the total availability of this metal in India.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : There are 3,60,000 tonnes of thorium deposits in India, as per the known resources.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is true that instead of setting up an additional thorium plant in Orissa, you are

shifting the plant from Bombay to Orissa. If so, what is the logic behind it? This thorium factory of M/s Indian Rare Earths Limited is there at Trombay since 1st August 1955. Then all these consumers of the end products of this plant are also from Bombay. All chemicals required are also available at Bombay. Then, a huge adjacent plot for the expansion was also acquired and foundation stone was also laid in March, 1982. Even recently, an additional expense of Rs. 33 lakhs has been incurred for setting up an effluent treatment facility for Trombay's Thorium plant to safeguarded the existing plant against pollution. So, after making all these investments, what is the logic of shifting this plant from Bombay to Orissa, rather than giving additional plant to Orissa?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : Sir, as the hon. Member has pointed out, the plant in Bombay was set up in 1955. It is an old plant built out of lower technology and the plant is not efficient at the moment because of aging. That is the reason why, this is being shifted and expanded and also because the capacity is being expanded in Orissa to 150 tonnes. It is a higher technology. The plant in Trombay is much too old and it is no longer efficiently usable.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I will ask a supplementary on Mr. Dighe's question.

MR. SPEAKER : A supplementary to the supplementary.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Something like ruling over the ruling.

MR. SPEAKER : But that cannot happen.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister in the light of what hon. Shri Dighe has asked, that since you have been saying that it is an old plant and rather than having an additional plant at Orissa, you would like to dismantle that plant and shift it to Orissa and develop it further there : Is it not a fact that even the Scientists, the Technologists and the Environmentalists had

given you the advice that on the adjacent site of the existing plot where the plant is located in Bombay, further expansion can be brought about very effectively? Is it a fact that because of this shift to Orissa, probably the services of a large number of workers will be terminated? Will you assure that some facilities will be made available to them and some aspects of the operation of the existing plant will be retained so that there will be no disturbance to the job of the present team of workers who are working there. In addition to that, if you want, you can have a Complex in Orissa, I have no conflict with Orissa at all? I think, both Bombay and Orissa can be complementary; they need not oppose each other.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : As far as the scientific advice is concerned, we had set up a Site Selection Committee for this new plant, under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.K. Kelkar and consisting of two or three well-known scientists. They had investigated various sites including Trombay, Orissa, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. They came to the conclusion that the best site for the location of this plant would be in Orissa.

Secondly, regarding the old equipment, all that cannot be transported because all of them are not usable. Some of them are obsolete. A part of the equipment will be transported to Orissa. As I told you earlier, it is a more than thirty year old plant and it is not usable efficiently at present except certain equipments which may be usable.

As regards labour, there are at present about 215 people who are working in Trombay and the new plant will employ about 117 people and they could be re-located. Others could be re-located elsewhere in other Departments of the Atomic Energy Agency and some of them who have reached the age of retirement will be retired by giving proper compensation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is different. That way, those who die will also disappear; but that is different. As far as the present strength is concerned, will you assure us that none of those who are not retired will be displaced, and some jobs will be given?

MR. SPEAKER : That is what he said.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : We are trying, and we will ensure that labour is re-located and employed.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : The fact is that a very good infrastructure has already been created by the Indian Rare Earths Ltd. in Orissa at Gopalpur-on-Sea, and there are enough inputs. The raw material available in Orissa is of the highest quality in the country. So, I would request the hon. Minister not to mix up the construction of this project in Orissa at Gopalpur-on-Sea, with shifting from another State. Let it not be mixed up.

I would like to know specifically from the hon. Minister : will this project be completed in 1989 as envisaged, and will production start ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is what he has said.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : As I said earlier, the site in Orissa was chosen because certain infrastructural facilities existing there are not available elsewhere. I can assure the hon Member that we will make every effort to complete the construction of the plant according to schedule.

May I also say one more thing : about Trombay, scientists have advised us that further industrial construction and activity there itself may not be desirable.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : This Gopalpur-on-Sea is in my constituency. Large deposits of monazite sand are there. That was the main reason why the plant was located there. The survey was undertaken in 1964. The plant has gone into production, and I know that concentrates are being shipped from Kakinada minor port. I wrote to the Minister recently that this export of concentrates should be from Gopalpur minor port, and not from Kakinada,

May I know from the hon. Minister whether production is likely to go up, what is the rated capacity and what is the production today ?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : Production today is 120 metric tonnes, and the envisaged capacity for OSCOM is 150 tonnes, which will meet our requirements.

[Translation]

Ban on Collaboration with Foreign Companies in T.V. Production

*397. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to ban foreign collaborations in colour Television manufacture;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether such collaboration affects indigenous units; and

(d) if so, how the loss to the Indian T.V. industry is proposed to be made good ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Foreign technical collaborations for manufacture of Colour TV (CTV) sets are generally not permitted. However, with effect from 1.1.1986, companies with foreign equity not exceeding 40% were allowed to participate in the TV industry. Government does not propose to reverse this decision.

(b) This was done to bring TV policy in line with the general policy under which a company with foreign equity of 40% or less is eligible for participation in manufacture of products open to the organised private sector.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the hon. Minister for giving a categorical answer to my question. As has been stated by the hon. Minister in his reply, only those companies which have foreign equity not exceeding 40%

were allowed to participate in the TV industry with effect from 1.1.1986. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the names of the countries and the number of companies which were given permission and the amount of capital invested therein ?

[*English*]

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : As far as 40% collaboration is concerned, may I make it clear that it is not technical collaboration, but equity collaboration and financial collaboration. As far as the number of companies is concerned, we have given letters of intent to 10 companies, out of which 2 are actually manufacturing TV sets, and as regards the quantity of TV sets manufactured it is, as the hon. member has enquired about it, one company is manufacturing 2000 TV sets and another company is manufacturing 4,694 TV sets. The House will remember that the total number of manufacturing of colour TV sets in India is 8.5 lakhs, out of which only a very insignificant number is being manufactured by these 40 per cent equity companies.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a number of companies in our country are engaged in the manufacture of T.V. I would like to know whether a three or five years agreement would be signed to the effect that these foreign companies would wind up their business after our Indian companies start production indigenously ? Are you going to take any such decision ?

[*English*]

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : I suppose the hon. member means financial collaboration. We do not have technological collaboration, as I said, for the production of T.V. sets. As regards financial collaboration, there is a specific contract and 40 per cent equity is allowed. There is no time limit. We see such companies more or less as if they are Indian companies; they are eligible to participate in the production just like Indian companies.

[*Translation*]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, six years ago,

the United States of America had published a report after conducting a survey that viewers of colour T.V. develop blurred vision and suffer a number of body damages. I had raised this question in this very House six-seven months back. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government would study the said report and find out as to what bad effects does the colour TV viewing cause ? If there are bad effects, what effective steps Government propose to take to bring about improvement in it ? I would also like to know whether the Government have conducted any survey as to what bad effects does the colour TV cause to the viewers and whether some effective steps to remove them are proposed to be taken ?

[*English*]

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : We do not suffer from blurred vision as in the United States. Anyhow, we do not have that many colour TV sets to cause any kind of injury to the eyes. Anyway, this is not the proposition which has been established; this is only a view which has been expressed by some.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been a change in the strategy of the multi-national companies. They have developed a new strategy of collaborating with private sector in some cases and with public sector in some other cases. As a result of this new strategy, they are capturing the indigenous trade. Thus, they are remitting the profit to their countries of origin. Will the hon. Minister bring forward a legislation under which caution could be exercised while giving any such permissions in future barring the agreements that have already been signed in the joint sector and to discourage the capitalists who are planning to enter the joint sector ?

[*English*]

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : As I pointed out, apart from two companies, all other companies manufacturing TV sets are entirely Indian companies. Therefore, there is no question of foreign exchange

going out. Apart from two companies, all other companies manufacturing TV sets are indigenous Indian companies.

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Diversión of Forest Land for Non-Forestry Purposes

*386. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of exemption granted under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 by Union Government and thereby permitting the use of forest land for non-forestry purposes in Kerala on the condition that compensatory afforestation would be done;

(b) whether the Government of Kerala has been able to comply with the condition of compensatory afforestation to any extent; and

(c) the details of forest land actually utilised for non-forestry purposes in Kerala during 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) :

(a) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 provides for no exemption with regard to diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes and none has been granted. Diversion of 1361.30 ha. of forest land for non-forest use was permitted in 18 cases under the provisions of this Act with the stipulation that compensatory afforestation will be carried out. Eleven cases pertained to electric transmission lines, one to hydro-electric project, two to roads, one to oil-palm cultivation, one to space centre, one to manufacture of mineral water and one to providing amenities to pilgrims.

(b) The Government of Kerala have only identified 134.94 ha. of non-forest land for compensatory afforestation. No afforestation has been done.

(c) 141.82 ha. of forest land was permitted to be diverted to non-forest use from 1.4.1984 to 31.3.1985. Diversion of 6.98 ha. of forest land was for electric transmission line, 127 ha. for hydro-electric projects, 1.92 ha. for roads, 1.31 ha. for canal, 0.81 ha. for water supply scheme, 2.65 ha. for a convent school and 1.15 ha. for investigations for a hydro-electric project.

Additional Resources for Nuclear Power Programme

*389. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to raise additional resources for nuclear power programmes through bonds and debentures; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps are being taken to convert the Nuclear Power Board into a Company to enable it to raise resources through Bonds.

Post Office Deposit Scheme

*391. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been received that some Post Office deposits Schemes are not attractive to the depositors; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The collections under Post Office Deposit Schemes do not indicate that these are not

attractive to the depositors. The schemes are under constant review. 10 year C.T.D. Accounts scheme was discontinued on 1.4.1986 due to decline in popularity. A new instrument Indira Vikas Patra was introduced from 19.11.1986. A new scheme namely National Saving Scheme announced in the budget will be implemented in 1987-88.

Shortage of Small Coins in Rural Areas

*398. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the shortage of small coins is still persisting in different parts of the country;

(b) whether in rural areas people are facing great difficulties due to the shortage of small coins; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to make small coins easily available in the rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). As a result of the steps taken for increasing coin production in the country from 1356 million pieces in 1984-85 to a likely level of 2,800 million pieces in the current year, supplemented by an import of 2000 million pieces in each of the two years 1985-86 and 1986-87 and streamlining of arrangements for distribution to the various centres, including rural areas, there has been considerable improvement in the availability of coins in the country and the shortage situation has greatly eased. In the recent months, there have not been many complaints of shortage of coins. Even so, the measures for increasing total availability of coins and for securing better and quicker distribution to various centres are being continued without any let up.

[Translation]

"Air Pollution by BALCO"

*399. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA : Will the Minister of

ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. has been emitting dust on a large scale thereby polluting atmosphere of Korba; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to control air pollution in Korba ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, a thermal power plant has been found emitting dust beyond the prescribed limit. Prosecution has been launched against the concerned authority.

[English]

Report on Performance of Various Projects

*400. SHRI S.M. GURADDI :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has prepared a report on the performance of various project in the petroleum, fertiliser and telecommunication sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the projects which have registered cost escalation; and

(d) the steps proposed to reduce these cost escalations ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) and (b). Ministry of Programme Implementation prepared a short brief on Progress of Major Projects under Implementation in Fertiliser, Petroleum and Telecommunication Sectors, for the meeting of the Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament attached to Ministry of Programme Implementation held on 17.2.87 covering 5 projects in Fertiliser Sector, 12 projects in Petroleum Sector and 1 project in Telecommunication Sector with a total original approved cost of Rs. 9423

crores and anticipated cost of Rs. 10631 crores.

(c) and (d). Among these projects, the following indicated cost escalation :

Fertiliser

- Namrup III (H.F.C.)
- Vijapur (N.F.L.)
- Paradeep (P.P.L.)
- Capro-lactum and Ammonia Sulphate Project (F.A.C.T.)

Petroleum and Natural Gas

- South Bassein Development Ph. I (ONGC)
- LPG Marketing Facility Ph. III (IOC)
- LPG Marketing Ph. III (HPCL)
- LPG Marketing Facility Ph. III (BPCL)
- Polyester Staple Fibre

Telecommunication

- Electronic Switching System, Mankapur (I.T.I.)

Various steps proposed or already taken to contain the cost escalation *inter-alia* include :

- (i) Preparation of realistic project implementation plans.
- (ii) Ensuring adequate funding.
- (iii) Effective monitoring through Monthly Flash Report and Quarterly Status Report Monitoring System.
- (iv) Constant pressure on project authorities for expeditious completion.
- (v) Inter-ministerial coordination and inter-action with various regulatory agencies to expedite clearances

- (vi) Close follow up by concerned Ministries and project authorities with State Governments, equipment suppliers, consultants and other concerned agencies to minimise delays.

Issue of Bonds by Railways

- *401. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP :
- SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have permitted the issue of bonds by Railways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER ON STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited have been given approval by the Controller of Capital Issues to issue 25 lakhs secured bonds of Rs. 1000 each for cash at par to the public. The bonds will carry interest @ 10% per annum and be redeemed on the expiry of 10 years from the date of allotment.

[Translation]

*402. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount deposited in the branches of nationalised banks located in Bihar during 1986 and 1987 so far as also the percentage of the amount advanced to the people of Bihar as loans; and

(b) the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). According to the latest data available from Reserve Bank of India, which relates to the period ending September 1986, the deposit of public sector banks in Bihar increased from Rs. 3600 crores to Rs. 4061 crores during first nine months of 1986. The percentage of advances to deposits during this period moved from 37.3 per cent to 36.3 per cent

[English]

List of Nomadic Tribes

403. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether several nomadic tribes and denotified communities in most of the States have remained derecognised and left out from being included in the list of the Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision to prepare a statewide comprehensive list of such nomadic tribes and pass a legislation for their inclusion in the Scheduled Tribes list;

(c) if so, the State-wise details of such tribes, particularly of Gujarat and when the bill to pass the legislation is likely to be introduced in the House; and

(d) if not, when such comprehensive list is likely to be prepared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) to (d). Some of the nomadic tribes and denotified communities have been included in the lists of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The State Governments maintain lists of other backward classes in the respective States. Amendment to lists of SC/ST for inclusion of deserving cases, including those from the above mentioned communities, can be considered along with the comprehensive revision through a Bill in Parliament. The Proposals received from the various State Governments are under examination and cannot be disclosed at this stage in the public interest. No time limit can be stipulated when the bill will be ready for introduction in Parliament.

**Computerisation Mapping System
for Survey of India**

*404. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are proposing to acquire computerised mapping system for Survey of India;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange required for the purpose; and

(c) whether the aforesaid system can be acquired from indigenous sources ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimated requirement of foreign exchange is equivalent of Rs. 5 crores.

(c) No, Sir.

Eucalyptus Plantation in Karnataka

*405. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a stir going on against eucalyptus plantation in Karnataka;

(b) whether the eucalyptus plantation will have long term disastrous effects; and

(c) the steps being taken to substitute eucalyptus plantation in Karnataka ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) Protests have been made by some individuals and organisations against the practice of Eucalyptus plantation in Karnataka.

(b) The effect of planting Eucalyptus would depend upon conditions under which they are planted.

(c) (i) Guidelines have been issued to raise plantations of mixed species in preference to monoculture,

(ii) Trials have been undertaken to test many species for suitability in different parts of the State.

Decline in Saving Rate

*406. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the Reserve Bank of India the saving rate has been going down since 1983-84;

(b) if so, the reasons for decline; and

(c) the action being taken to raise the saving rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). R.B.I.'s provisional estimates of net domestic saving and saving rate since 1983-84 are indicated below :—

Years	Net Domestic Saving (Rs. crores)	Rate of Net Domestic Saving (Per cent)
1983-84*	29,622	16.5
1984-85*	32,248	16.4
1985-86*	35,638	16.2@

*Provisional.

@Revised to 16.1 per cent.

The slight decline in the saving ratio, according to preliminary estimates is accounted for by decline in the savings originating in the public sector including Government Departments. Government has taken a number of measures to improve savings performance, investment and growth in the economy. These are detailed in the Economic Survey for 1986-87 presented to Parliament recently. The Budget for 1987-88 also contains several measures in this direction.

Appointment of Directors in Karur Vysya Bank Ltd. and Bank of Thanjavur Limited.

4107. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the appointment of Directors in the Karur Vysya Bank Limited and the Bank of Thanjavur Limited conforms to the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 particularly as regards their term of office; and

(b) if not, whether the matter has been enquired into and its outcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Diverting Bank Funds by Tea Units

4108. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some tea units in West Bengal have been diverting bank finance for working capital on long-term basis or investing them in the concerned unit's subsidiaries and in activities other than production of tea;

(b) if so details of such units; and

(c) whether it is proposed to ensure that unless the diverted funds are brought back, no additional funds will be released to these tea units by the banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that as per the information available with them some tea units in North-Eastern region had diverted working capital funds partly for developmental purposes and partly by way of inter-company investment. RBI had asked the financing bank to insist on such tea units bringing back the entire diverted funds within a specified period. In respect of such of the tea units which have not complied with this requirement, reliefs, etc. given to them were later withdrawn by the financing bank. However, production finance continues to be extended to these companies.

Withdrawal of Incentive Scheme in Security Paper Mill

4109. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the existing group incentive scheme in the Security Paper Mill has been withdrawn reducing the pay-packets of the employees below the emoluments in the sister concern under the department;

(b) if so, the facts and reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that such a reduction is imposed after invoking provisions of Essential Services Maintenance Act when there is Labour Officer to look after the interests of the Labour; and

(d) if so, the action taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Consequent upon the modernisation of the Mill, a Study Team was appointed for job evaluation, fixation of norms and formulation of an incentive scheme in the modernised Mill. Its recommendations could not be implemented in the absence of settlement between the Management and Workers' Union. As the old norms could not be justified in the modernised mill, the earlier agreement relating to incentive scheme was withdrawn in August, 1985. This has resulted in the reduction of the pay-packages of the employees of the Mill.

(c) The reduction was due to not signing of an agreement by the Union after modernisation of the Mill based on the recommendations of Expert Committee Report. Essential Services Maintenance Act was invoked in June 85 to maintain discipline in the organisation and also to counteract the strike notice given by the Union. The incentive scheme was withdrawn from August 85. At present there is no Labour Officer there and one is expected to be posted shortly.

(d) Attempts are still continuing to implement the recommendations of the Expert Committee Report by signing an agreement with the Union. The Union earlier moved for a conciliation settlement with Assistant Labour Commissioner Bhopal and Regional Labour Commissioner Jabalpur. This failed and the matter was referred for adjudication by the Ministry of Labour to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Jabalpur and this is pending decision.

Disinvestment of Promoter's Stake in Companies

4110. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK ;
SHRI H.B. PATIL ;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have made disinvestment of promoters stake in companies more flexible for the propose of the enlistment on stock exchange; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the guidelipes issued in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). According to the Listing Guidelines dated the 2nd November, 1982, the equity holding by the promoters above the permissible level in certain companies will have to be divested by an offer for sale to the general public within a period of three years from the date of commercial production of the project. Government have recently revised these guidelines to provide that in cases where the required amount of disinvestment of shares by the promoters group is of the face value of not more than Rs. 5 crores the disinvestment need not necessarily be through a public issue. Such disinvestment can be made either through an offer/sale to the public financial/investment institutions or by way of an offer for sale on rights basis to the existing shareholders excluding the promoters' group, provided the company has atleast 10 public shareholders for every Rs. 1 lakh of share capital before disinvestment.

Pensions to Handicapped

4111. CH. RAM PARKASH : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to give pension to handicapped persons in the country; and

(b) if so, the amount being given to States for this purpose, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No, Sir. However, practically all the State Governments are giving Pensions to the Handicapped persons in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Persons Benefited under Loan Mela Scheme in Tamil Nadu

4112. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons benefited in Tamil Nadu under the scheme Loan 'Melas' till date;

(b) the amount distributed under this scheme so far; and

(c) the number of villages covered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). Banks organise credit camps as part of the overall measures undertaken by them to bring about accelerated credit assistance to weaker sections. No central monitoring of credit camps is considered feasible or necessary and the present data reporting system does not yield information in respect of the number of the credit camps held, amount disbursed and beneficiaries involved. However, advances to weaker sections by all Scheduled Commercial Banks in the State of Tamil Nadu as at the end of December 1985 were Rs. 525 crores in 2099441 borrowal accounts.

Loans to Rickshaw Pullers in Andhra Pradesh

4113. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the branches of the nationalised banks including Syndicate Bank in Andhra Pradesh are not implementing certain Self Employment Schemes like 'Own Your Rickshaw' Scheme;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent possible.

Loans by Nationalised Banks Under Self Employment Scheme

4114. DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the various steps taken to improve the system of giving "Self-Employment Scheme" loans by nationalised banks, bank-wise;

(b) whether there are any complaints of inordinate delay in sanctioning of credits;

(c) whether any directives have been issued by the Reserve Bank of India to keep up the time schedules;

(d) whether post sanction follow-up is done till the complete repayment of loans as per schedule; and

(e) the number of banks which have incurred losses on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The scheme for providing Self-Employment opportunities to Educated Unemployed Youth is being continued during 1986-87 and the remaining period of 7th Five Year Plan with the following modifications :

(i) 30% of the sanctions will be reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries.

(ii) The ceiling on loan for industrial ventures has been enhanced from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 35,000 and for business ventures, it has been reduced to Rs. 15,000.

(iii) A ceiling on family income of Rs. 10,000 per annum supported by an affidavit to be given by the beneficiary has been introduced.

(iv) I.T.I. passed youths are now eligible to set up industrial and service ventures under the scheme.

The Self-Employment Scheme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) was launched from 1st September, 1986 only. The question of

review of the scheme for bringing about further improvement in the sanction and disbursement of loans could be considered only after watching the performance of the scheme for some period.

(b) and (c). While there may not be inordinate delay in sanctioning of credit, Reserve Bank of India/Government are issuing instructions to banks for speeding up of sanctioning/disbursement of loan proposals from time to time. As regards the Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youths (SEEUY) Reserve Bank of India had issued directives to the banks on 15th January, 1987 and again on 27th February, 1987 advising them to gear up their machinery to achieve the target within the stipulated date.

As regards Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) the progress in the implementation of the programme has been under constant review by the Government as well as Reserve Bank of India and the banks were advised to complete sanction of loans before the end of February, 1987. On a review of position, a further time upto 31st March, 1987 has been given to the banks to sanction loans under the programme.

(d) It is too early to make any assessment of repayment performance, since under SEPUP the repayment would commence after a grace period of 3 months. However, the banks are required to supervise these loan accounts in the same manner as their other loans for similar activities and ensure proper end-use of funds.

(e) Reserve Bank of India has reported that the advances to the weaker sections under priority sectors are extended on concessional rate of interest in accordance with the broad policy objectives. It is difficult to arrive at the extent of losses incurred by the banks.

[Translation]

Payment of House Rent Allowance to Central Government Employees

4115. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether under the present rules both the husband as well as wife in Central Government Services are not eligible for grant of House Rent Allowance in case either of them is allotted a Government accommodation; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to amend the rules so as to allow the House Rent Allowance to the spouse who has not been allotted Government accommodation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) Under extant rules a Government servant shall not be entitled to house rent allowance if his wife/her husband has been allotted accommodation at the same station by the Central Government, State Government, and autonomous public undertaking or semi-Government organisation such as municipality, Port Trust etc., whether he/she resides in that accommodation or he/she resides separately in accommodation rented by him/her.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

Protection of Defence Installations and National Monuments in Parts of Bombay

4116. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bombay Hills Project has been frustrated by the renewed quarrying operations;

(b) whether on the basis of the Maharashtra Government Act on abolition of sub-soil rights Government have not been able to tackle the problem;

(c) whether vital Defence installations in the Chembur-Trombay area are the worst affected in consequence; and

(d) steps taken to overcome the situation and protect national monuments like Borivli National Park and Andheri-Gilbert Hill ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to

(d). Information on this project is being collected from the State Authorities.

Air Pollution

4117. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether air pollution in metropolitan cities and industrial cities has increased enormously to the extent of becoming a health hazard;

(b) steps proposed to tackle the problem; and

(c) whether any assistance has been sought from foreign countries; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) According to the air quality survey, the levels of sulphur dioxide and oxides of nitrogen are within the prescribed limits. However, the levels of particulate matter are on the higher side in certain areas.

(b) The steps taken include the following :

(i) Air pollution control areas have been notified;

(ii) Standards for ambient air quality for different categories of areas have been laid down;

(iii) Emission limits for polluting industries have been laid down and the industries have been directed to comply with the standards on a time bound basis;

(iv) Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment and shifting of polluting industries from congested areas; and

(v) Legal action is taken against defaulting units.

(c) Assistance from foreign countries has been obtained for training programmes and for instruments/equipment.

Remittance of Profits by Multinational Companies

4118. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of multinational companies operating in India and to which country/countries they belong;

(b) the amount of profit remitted abroad by those companies during the last three years;

(c) whether there is any proposal to nationalise any of these companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) There is no accepted definition of Multi-national Companies. However, for practical purposes, companies having more than 40% Non-Resident Interest (Popularly known as FERA Companies) are treated as Multi-national Companies. As on 31st July, 1986 there were 119 FERA Companies (this includes partnership concerns and branches also). The foreign parties who have invested in these belong, amongst others, to the USA, Canada, Japan and EEC Countries etc.

(b) The amount of profit remitted by these FERA Companies during last three years is as under :

Years	Profits (Rs. in crores)
1983-84	31.15
1984-85	35.20
1985-86	38.00

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Issue of Bonds by Public Sector Undertakings

4119. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to dispense with mixed offers of 14% and 10% bonds issues by the public sector undertakings in view of the comparatively higher commitment involved in 14 per cent issue of public sector bonds;

(b) the ultimate cost borne by Government in the case of 44 per cent bonds considering the impact of cumulative interest, brokerage and redemption; and

(c) whether Government propose to change the policy regarding issue of public sector bonds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI) : (a) No, Sir. These bonds are issued in the important infrastructural fields such as power, telecommunication and railways.

(b) The facility of Cumulative interest is not availed by all investors and is not an extra cost and Brokerage is a one-time expense of 1.5%. There is no redemption premium in respect of public sector bonds.

(c) No, Sir. However, the policy is subject to periodical review and suitable modifications can be effected whenever necessary.

Clandestine Sale and Purchase of Foreign Currency

4120. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government unearthed a racket in clandestine sale and purchase of foreign currency in Delhi in September, 1986;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested; and

(c) the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). During September, 1986, the D.R.I. and Enforcement Directorate

(FERA) conducted a number of searches in Delhi, resulting in the seizure of foreign exchange to it US \$ 1,01, 512.00, Can. \$ 36, £ 9, D.M. 250, Nep. Rs. 67, U.S. \$ 850 and Indian currency of Rs. 2 lakhs, besides documents. In this connection, four persons were arrested for violation of the provisions of the F.E.R. Act.

Revision of Premiums by LIC

4121. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the mortality table and its year with percentage of mortality being used by Life Insurance Corporation of India for fixing its premiums on different table of Policy;

(b) the rate of compound interest on premia earned and collected from policy holders; and

(c) whether any revision of premiums or change in mortality table is being contemplated by LIC, in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI) : (a) The premiums on "with profit" policies of LIC are based on LIC (1970-73) ultimate mortality rated up by 3 years and those under "without profit" policies are based on LIC (1975-79) ultimate mortality rated up by 3 years.

(b) The net rate of interest earned by LIC on its Life Fund for the last five years is as under :

Year	Net rate of Interest
1981-82	8.02%
1982-83	8.13%
1983-84	8.62%
1984-85	8.82%
1985-86	9.16%

The premiums under "with profit" plans of LIC are based on 6% interest and those

under "without profit" are based on 8% interest.

(c) LIC is not contemplating any change in the mortality table. However, based on experience the premium rates in respect of "without profit" policies have been reduced w.e.f. 1.9.86 and higher bonus rates are being declared in respect of "with profit" policies.

Japanese Grant

4122. SHRI S. PALAKONDRA YUDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Japan has extended an aid of 1,411 million Yen for economic development;

(b) whether the aid is tied to some projects; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Exchange of Notes with the Government of Japan for extension of this debt-relief grant aid took place on the 27th February, 1987. The grant aid is available for import of machinery, equipment, components, spare parts etc. from Japan, all the developing countries and all member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (O.E.C.D.).

Loans Sanctioned by Term Lending Public Financial Institutions

4123. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the term-lending public financial institutions in the country;

(b) the dates when these were started;

(c) the loans sanctioned and disbursed by each of these institutions to large, medium and small industries during each of the last three years;

(d) the loans sanctioned/disbursed/outstanding by each of these institutions in respect of MRTP and FERA companies during each of the last three years;

(e) the rates of interest charged by each of these institutions on various kinds of loan granted by them presently and changes in interest rates during the last three years; and

(f) amount of budgetary transfers, if any, made to each of these institutions during each of the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The three All India term lending development public financial institutions in the country viz. the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) and Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) were established on 1.7.1948, 5.1.1955 and 1.7.1964 respectively.

(c) and (f). Statement-I showing the information available with the above financial institutions is given below.

(d) Information is being collected and to the extent available and permissible under the rules, would be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) The information furnished by the financial institutions is given in Statement-II below.

Statement-I

Details of loans sanctioned and disbursed by all India Term Lending Development Institutions and budgetary transfers received from the Government during the last three years

(Rs. in crores)

	IDBI	IFCI	ICICI
Part (c)			
I. Large and Medium Scale Industries			
(a) Sanctions			
1983-84	1587.4	296.5	446.0
1984-85	2097.0	358.9	551.6
1985-86	2372.5	450.0	652.1
(b) Disbursements			
1983-84	1134.2	218.5	321.6
1984-85	1225.2	268.4	380.3
1985-86	1735.0	398.6	471.6
II. Small Scale Industries			
Sanctions			
1983-84	580.0	The information in respect of IFCI and ICICI is negligible. The financial requirements of projects in small scale sector for direct financing are taken care of by State level financial institutions and banks who are also eligible, subject to criteria prescribed, under the IDBI Re-finance Scheme.	
1984-85	894.8		
1985-86	1166.2		
Disbursements			
1983-84	578.5		
1984-85	727.1		
1985-86	795.1		
Part (f)			
III. Budgetary Transfers from Central Government including Rupee-transfer under World Bank, loans etc.			
(a) Share Capital			
1983-84	130.0	—	—
1984-85	30.0	—	—
1985-86	30.0	—	—

	IDBI	IFCI	ICICI
(b) Others			
1983-84	67.4	1.35	1.56
1984-85	18.0	2.00	2.19
1985-86	27.0	2.55	5.28

Statement-II

Rates of interest charged by the all-India team lending development financial institutions under various schemes of lending during 1985-86. Any change in rate of interest in previous year has been indicated under remarks column

Category	Rate of Interest per annum	Remarks
I. Direct Assistance		
(a) Basic lending rate	14.0%	
(b) Backward Areas	12.5%	
(c) Modernisation Assistance (upto Rs. 4 crores)	11.5%	
(d) Textile Modernisation Fund		
(i) upto Rs. 6 crores	11.5%	
(ii) Above Rs. 6 crores	14.0%	
(e) Under Technical Development Fund Scheme	12.5%	Only IDBI operates this scheme. The rate of interest in 1983-84 was 14.0% p.a.
II. Indirect Assistance		
Loans to SSI Units		
(a) Backward areas	12.5%	
(b) Other than backward areas		
(i) upto Rs. 25 lakhs	13.5%	
(ii) Above Rs. 25 lakhs	14.0%	The rate of interest was 13.5% p.a. in 1982-83.
(c) Composite Loans		
(i) Backward areas (including SC/ST/Physically Handicapped persons)	10.0%	
(ii) Other than backward areas	12.0%	
III. IDBI's Bills Rediscounting Scheme (unexpired usance of Bills/Promissory Notes)		
(a) Normal		
(i) 6 months—36 months	12.0%	
(ii) Over 36 months and upto 84 months	11.5%	

Category	Rate of Interest per annum	Remarks
(b) State Electricity Boards/SRTCS		
(i) 6 months—36 months	11.0%	
(ii) Over 36 months and upto 84 months	10.5%	
(c) Small Scale Units		
(i) 6 months to 36 months	11.0%	The rate was 10.9% in 1983-84.
(ii) Over 36 months and upto 84 months	10.5%	The rate was 10.4% in 1983-84.

IV. Foreign Currency Loans

The rate of interest charged by the financial institutions on foreign currency loans vary from time to time depending upon the behaviour of international market. The rate of interest as on 31.12.86, as reported by IFCI, are as under :

(i) Against KFW lines of credit	9.5% p.a.
(ii) Against borrowing from Euro-currency Market	1.5% above six monthly LIBOR
(iii) Against borrowings in Japanese Yen	8.5% p.a.

Proposal for Juvenile Aid Bureau

4124. **SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH** : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to constitute Juvenile Aid Bureau for proper care of the neglected children in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) According to information provided by Delhi Administration they have a proposal for setting up a Juvenile Aid Bureau in the Crime Branch of Delhi Police.

(b) The Bureau is expected to help in prevention of offences relating to juveniles and extend protection to those in need of it.

Loans given by Banks in Orissa

4125. **SHRI HARIHAR SOREN** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total deposits of money of various commercial banks in Orissa at present;

(b) the amount of loan given by different banks in Orissa during last three years;

(c) the amount of loan given to the farmers for the development of agriculture during that period; and

(d) the details of industrial loans given by different commercial banks in the last three years in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) According to Reserve Bank of India deposits of all Scheduled Commercial Banks in Orissa as

on September 1986 were Rs. 1095.65 crores.

(b) to (d). The position of total advances as well as advances of last three years in respect of Agriculture and Small Scale Industries separately extended by all Scheduled Commercial Banks in Orissa is indicated below :

(Amount in Rs. crores)

Year	Total	Agriculture	Small Scale Industries
December 1983	604	153	64
December 1984	744	183	86
December 1985	890	224	104

[Translation]

Bidi Workers Welfare Fund

4126. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount collected during 1985-86 and 1986-87 for the Bidi Workers Welfare Fund;

(b) the details of the welfare schemes on which the amount has been spent from this welfare fund during 1985-86 and 1986-87 together with the amount spent on each of these schemes;

(c) the details of welfare schemes on which amount has been spent from this welfare fund in Madhya Pradesh during 1985-86 and 1986-87 and the amount spent on each of these schemes; and

(d) the amount collected from Madhya Pradesh during 1985-86 and 1986-87, head-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The total amount of cess collected during 1985-86 and 1986-87 (upto January) for the Bidi Workers Welfare Fund are Rs. 3.80 crores and Rs. 3.12 crores, respectively (provisional figures).

(b) and (c). A statement is given below.

(d) The amount of cess collected from Madhya Pradesh during 1985-86, and 1986-87 (upto January) are Rs. 79.76 lakhs and Rs. 67.17 lakhs, respectively (provisional figures).

Statement

(In Rs. lakhs)

Name of Scheme	Total expenditure for 1985-86	Total expenditure for 1986-87 (Jan.)	Total expenditure for Madhya Pradesh for 1985-86	Total expenditure for Madhya Pradesh for 1986-87 (Jan.)
Administration	43.10	32.97	3.63	3.65
Health	155.86	148.46	16.63	16.14
Education	63.94	.88	8.92	—
Recreation	2.57	.21	0.08	—
Housing	.94	.92	—	0.04
Water Supply	.11	—	—	—
Total	266.52	183.44	29.26	19.83

[English]

Stoppage of E.B. due to Disciplinary or Criminal Cases

4127. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether instructions are being issued that no promotion, efficiency bar will be denied to employees locked up in disciplinary or criminal cases in pursuance of the judgement delivered by Central Administrative Tribunal at Hyderabad recently; and

(b) if so, details of the orders to be issued ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) and (b). Various implecations of the judgement delivered by the Central Administrative Tribunal on 2.3.1987 are being examined.

Loans under SEPUP

4128. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the size of distribution of the loans under Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor during 1986-87, so far;

(b) whether repayments have started, if so, the total amount falling due and remaining outstanding; and

(c) whether fresh applications are being invited under the Scheme or one is free to apply whenever one likes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Reserve Bank of India has reported that the full data regarding loans disbursed under Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) during 1986-87 has not yet become due from the banks. However, as per the interim data available with them 2,42,906 cases involving Rs. 79.44 crores were sanctioned by the middle of February, 1987. The last date for sanction of the loans under the Programme is 31st March, 1987. The complete picture regarding the disbursement of loan would emerge only after the data for the full financial year becomes available.

(b) The programme was introduced with effect from 1st September, 1986 only. It is

too early to make any assessment of recovery performance since under the programme, repayment of loans is to commence after a grace period of 3 months.

(c) Reserve Bank of India has laid down a time frame for the receipt of the applications for the current financial year and the last date for the receipt of the completed applications was initially fixed at 15th October, 1986. However, in certain centres, where sufficient applications were not received to meet the target for these centres within the stipulated date, fresh applications were received after 15th October, 1986 also.

Tribal Population in Kerala

4129. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tribal population in the State of Kerala;

(b) the number out of them living below poverty line;

(c) the measures taken during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 for bringing them above the poverty line; and

(d) the details of future programmes in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The Scheduled Tribe population according to 1981 Census, is 2.61 lakhs.

(b) At the beginning of the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90) it was estimated that 40,000 tribal families were living below the poverty-line.

(c) and (d). The Tribal Sub-Plan approach adopted during the Fifth Five Year Plan continues to be the main instrument for tribal development which includes family oriented poverty alleviation programmes such as IRDP and employment generating programmes such as National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). The number of

tribal families economically assisted to cross the poverty-line in Kerala during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 are 6157, 3433 and 5679 (upto February, 1986) respectively. Target for 1987-88 is 4000 tribal families.

Measures to Check Black Money

4130. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any study to find out the amount of black money generated through rentals from residential houses in the metropolitan cities every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what measures have been devised to check the black money in this sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. No such study has been made. However, to check black money involved in transactions in real estate, Government has been empowered with pre-emptive purchase of real estate in metropolitan cities.

Dearness Relief to Pensioners

4131. SHRI K.S. RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the dearness allowance applicable to the serving Central Government employees will be paid to the pensioners in the shape of relief in pension on the same basis; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) and (b). The scheme of dearness relief to the pensioners will be patterned on the same lines as the scheme of dearness allowance for serving Central Government employees, providing neutralization as follows :

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (i) Pension upto Rs. 1750 p m. | 100% neutralization | } Subject to marginal adjustments |
| (ii) Pension from Rs. 1751 to 3000 | 75% neutralization | |
| (iii) Pension above Rs. 3000 | 65% neutralization | |

Non-Payment of Pensioners' Dues

4132. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who retired from the Central Government service during the last three years;

(b) the number of such pensioners whose pension or General Provident Fund cases have not so far been settled; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) to (c). The information is not readily available.

Development of new Techniques to Control Landslides in Himalaya Hills by CBRI, Roorkee

4133. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee has developed any new modern techniques to control large scale landslides in unstable areas in the Himalaya Hills;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether these techniques can be utilised without any delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Building Research Institute (CBRI) has developed a technique of constructing low cost retaining walls, as a measure of landslide control using slope waste, landslide generated debris, colluvium, talus or any other excavated materials packed in readily available containers like empty bitumen drums. The empty drums are inter-connected vertically and laterally and are filled up with debris to achieve gravitational effect and such a wall is suitably anchored in to the slope to achieve desired levels of stability.

(c) Yes, Sir, but the technique can only form a part of the package on landslide control measures and may itself not be adequate to control landslide.

Permission to NRI to Subscribe to Memorandum of Association of Indian Companies

4134. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have permitted non-resident Indians and persons of Indian origin to subscribe to the memorandum of Association of Indian Companies without prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) if so, the main reasons thereof ?

(c) to what extent it will help persons of Indian origin and also non-resident Indians who are interested in setting up projects in India; and

(d) the number of projects likely to be taken up after this decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). RBI have granted permission to NRIs to subscribe to the Memorandum and Articles

of Association and take up shares of a company for the purpose of incorporation. The main reason for issuing this Notification is to rationalise and simplify the procedure in respect of investment by Non-Resident Indians/Persons of Indian Origin in Industries in India.

(d) The number of projects likely to be taken up after this decision cannot be assessed.

Separate Foreign Exchange Regulation Act for Non-Resident Indians

4135. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI :
SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to prepare a separate Foreign Exchange Regulation Act for non-resident Indians;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposals; and

(c) by what time a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Facilities to Curb Drug Addiction

4136. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sought suggestions from the Indian Council of Education on measures to check drug addiction; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) While no such formal request has been made, all

Voluntary Organisations assisted to work in this field work in close co-operation with Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation of Orphans of Nellie Massacre

4137. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Red Cross Society had undertaken to establish some Children's Homes and Villages in Assam for the rehabilitation of the orphans of the 1983 massacre;

(b) if so, the progress of implementation of the projects;

(c) the reasons for delay in the completion of the projects;

(d) whether the Society could not utilise donations received from sister organisations abroad and the International Red Cross Society and was forced to return their donations; and

(e) if so, the amount received and utilised and the amount returned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The Indian Red Cross Society is an autonomous organisation. According to the information furnished by them, the Indian Red Cross Society proposed to establish a Home for the care of some children, primarily those rendered parentless as a result of 1983 disturbances in Assam.

(b) to (e). According to the information made available to the Indian Red Cross Society received a sum of Rs. 8,29,600 from the Red Cross Society of Switzerland which was returned to the donor, when they found themselves in a position to meet the capital cost from local resources.

Education for Physically Handicapped Children

4138. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will

the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether existing infrastructural arrangements are insufficient to provide educational opportunities to the physically handicapped children in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to formulate schemes for educating the physically handicapped children; and

(c) if so, the details of the scheme therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The Ministry of Welfare has a Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations. Under this Scheme, grants are given to Voluntary Organisations which include special schools for physically handicapped children. In 1986-87, Rs. 178.34 lakhs has been given to special schools under this scheme.

The Ministry has also a scheme of Scholarship to disabled students which are given from Class-IX upto M.A./M.Sc./M. Com./LL.M./M.Ed. etc. This also includes professional/vocational education such as B.E./B. Tech/MBBS/LL.B/B.Ed./Diploma in Professional and Engineering studies etc./In-plant training. In 1986-87 Rs. 2,33,75,105.00 was disbursed to disabled students under the scheme. This scheme was revised in 1986 with nearly 40% increase in rates of scholarships.

(b) and (c). Under the new National educational Policy, stress has been given on the integration of disabled children in the normal schools. This policy also envisages the establishment of the special schools, training of teachers and strengthening of existing special schools.

Inclusion of Koch and Rajbongshis in Scheduled Tribes List

4139. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of a large number of memoranda which have been submitted to the Government over the

years by Koch and Rajbongshis ethnics of Assam for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes since these ethnic Koch and Rajbongshis are already Scheduled in West Bengal and Tripura; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to grant them required protection as scheduled tribe since they were left out at the time of preparing the original list in 1950 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Representation have been received for the inclusion of Koch and Rajbongshis communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes in Assam. These communities are, however, included in the list of Scheduled Castes in West Bengal; and in Tripura only Koch has been included in the list of Scheduled Castes.

(b) The above proposal along with similar other proposals is being considered in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Further, amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341(2) and 342(2) of Constitution.

Smuggling of Ball Bearings

4140. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether ball bearing in huge quantities are being smuggled into the country from Bangladesh and Nepal;

(b) whether it is due to the incidence of high import duty; and

(c) action taken to stop smuggling of ball bearings into the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Reports received by the Government and seizures made do not indicate smuggling of ball bearings in huge quantities into the country from Bangladesh and Nepal.

(c) The anti-smuggling drive in general has been intensified throughout the country

with particular emphasis in the highly vulnerable areas and land border regions. The trends in smuggling and seizures made are kept under constant review for taking appropriate remedial measures in close co-ordination with the concerned Central and State Government authorities.

Reforms in Civil Services

4141. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to undertake any reforms in civil services in order to get them ready to meet the challenges of the social change;

(b) if so, details of schemes drawn up; and

(c) whether they are proposed to be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) to (c). Reforms in civil services in order to enable them to meet the challenges of social change is a continuing process. The steps taken in the recent past in this regard include improvements in the recruitment process, training programmes to upgrade their skills and capabilities, systematic placement and career planning, enforcement of accountability through objective performance appraisal system, etc.

Indo-Bulgarian Talks

4142. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indo-Bulgarian talks were held in Delhi in February 1987 regarding the import of electronic items by Bulgaria from India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, the Indo-Bulgarian Permanent Working Group on Trade met in New Delhi on 5th and 6th March, 1987 to review the Indo-Bulgarian trade for 1986 and to draw up indicative plan of trade for 1987. Electronic items, Computer Software and Computer Peripherals for Personal Computers were included in the list of items for export from India to Bulgaria during 1987.

New Schemes for Development of Backward Areas

4143. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to formulate new schemes for development of backward areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the existing measures for the development of backward areas have not made any appreciable dent in removal of backwardness; and

(d) if so, how the new measures envisaged will give boost for the development of backward areas in 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) to (d). There is no proposal in the Planning Commission to formulate new schemes for the development of backward areas. However, several schemes for the development of backward areas are already being implemented, which have made appreciable dent in the removal of backwardness.

Deposits of Raw Materials of Uranium

4144. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether raw material used for uranium is available in various parts of India.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed for mining the minerals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNO-
LOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN

DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY,
ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI
K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Yes,
Sir. Uranium anomalies have been located
in a number of States throughout the
country. Names of the States with districts
in which the uranium occurrence have been
recently located by the Atomic Minerals
Division are given below:

State	District
Andhra Pradesh	Mehboobnagar, Nalgonda, Nellore and Prakasam
Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng
Bihar	Singhbhum, Palamau
Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur, Kulu, Kinnaur, Simla and Chamba
Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur
Karnataka	North Kanara and South Kanara
Madhya Pradesh	Rajnandgaon, Sarguja, Bilaspur
Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills and Garo Hills
Rajasthan	Udaipur and Alwar
Sikkim	West and East Sikkim
Uttar Pradesh	Tehri-Garhwal, Saharanpur, Dehradun.

(c) Uranium Corporation of India Ltd., a Public Sector Undertaking of this Department is presently operating a mine and mill at Jaduguda for production of uranium concentrates. The Corporation has also set up a uranium recovery plant at Surda and Rakha nearby to treat the copper tailings from Hindustan Copper Ltd., for recovery of uranium. Besides, work on a new mine at Bhatin has been started and the Corporation proposes to take up two more mines at Narwapahar and Turamdih in the current Five Year Plan. Exploitation of uranium is commensurate with the needs of the nuclear power programme of the country.

Amendment to Forest (Conservation)
Act, 1980

the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government
propose to bring an amendment to the
Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 providing
for stiffer penal measures for its violation;
and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes,
Sir,

(b) The details are being finalised.

New Projects for Haryana during Seventh Plan

4146. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the new schemes and projects to be implemented during the Seventh Plan in Haryana have been identified; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b). A statement showing important new schemes/projects to be implemented during the Seventh Plan in Haryana, is given below.

Statement

List of new schemes/projects of relatively significant nature to be implemented during the Seventh Plan in Haryana

I. State Plan

Crop Husbandry

National Seeds Project

Buffer Stocking of seeds (sharing basis).

New Sugarcane development scheme in non-factory zone.

National Oilseeds Development Project (sharing basis)

Scheme for food processing and nutrition centres.

New Scheme for agricultural engineering and boring operations.

Scheme for providing subsidy on blasting and rock drilling operations in Gurgaon and Mohindergarh districts.

Scheme for construction of storage complexes at districts headquarters.

Scheme for Integrated Agricultural Development Project to be financed by Italy for Bajra and Horticultural crops.

Soil and Water Conservation

Scheme for reclamation of alkali soils (sharing basis).

National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture (Sharing basis).

Animal Husbandry and Dairying

Strengthening of Haryana Veterinary Vaccine Institute, Hissar.

Raising Status of Veterinary hospitals with specialists in district hospitals.

Disease surveillance and containment programme for eradication of rinderpests.

Scheme of Development of indigenous breeds of cattle and buffaloes.

Scheme of progeny testing of cross-breed bulls.

Replacement of chilled semen with frozen semen.

Fisheries

Conservation and Augmentation of Natural resources and rehabilitation of Mahseer Hatchery.

Forest including Wild Life Preservations

Aravalli Hills Project (assisted by SIBA) Establishment of Bird Sanctuary at Damdama (Distt. Gurgaon).

Establishment of Zoological Park at Hissar.

Processing Cooperatives

Establishment of briquetting plant for paddy husk in paddy growing area of the State.

Fatty acids plant.

Dairy Cooperatives

Milk Transport subsidy.

Spinning mills

Establishment of one spinning mill.

Irrigation**Major Projects**

Interlinking old augmentation Tubewells to new augmentation canal.

Ladva Irrigation Scheme.

Nalvi Irrigation Schemes.

Revival of Tail Sirsa Branch to food Fatehabad Branch.

Medium Project

Improvement/reconditioning and re-modelling of old existing channels.

Flood Control

Embankments along river Yamuna from Kalansur to Chandroon.

Const. embankment along Markenda, Tangri, Giagar and its tributaries.

Const. of embankment in distt. Mohindergarh.

Const. of link drains (Distt. Ambala, Kurushetra, Jind, Hissar, Sirsa, Sonapat, Karnal, Rohtak, Faridabad and Gurgaon).

Const. and remodelling of bridges on link drains.

Increasing capacity of drain, link drain and Aug. pumping capacity of outfall of lift drain.

Anti-water logging scheme.

Protection works along River Yamuna.

Protection works along Tangri, Markanda, Ghaggar and its tributaries.

Power

Panipat TPS Stage IV (2×210 MW)

Yamuna Nagar TPS Stage II (2×210 MW)

Western Yamuna Canal HE Project Stage II (2×8 MW).

Industry

Auto Centre, Gurgaon (UNDP).

Creation of Export Processing Zone for Electronics.

S and T

Haryana State Remote Sensing Application Centre (HSRSAC).

Promotion of Common Treatment Plants in Small Industrial Estate.

Tourism

Setting up of a new tourist Complex at Panchkula.

Education

Setting up of Quality Schools.

Setting up of an Institute of Engineering and Technology at Hissar.

Social Welfare

Haryana State Economically Weaker Sections and Women Welfare Corporation.

Water Supply

Rural Low Cost Sanitation Scheme.

Labour and Labour Welfare**Industrial Training**

Purchase of land and construction of building for ITI Bahadurgarh (Rohtak).

Purchase of land and construction of building for ITI Hansi (Hissar).

Establishment of ITI exclusively women at Jind.

Health

Establishment of new hospitals at Panchkula and Uplana.

Upgrading the Medical College at Rohtak to the level of Post Graduate Institute.

II. Central Sector—Deptt. of Telecommunication

Estimated addition in the local switching capacity—50,000 lines.

Estimated addition in the telex capacity (lines) : —300

Estimated addition in the long distance network :

(a) Coaxial : 470 R. Kms. (Route Kms.)

(b) Radio Relay : 335 R. Kms. (Route Kms.) Systems.

Information and Broadcasting

AIR— setting up of transmitters etc. at Kurushetra and Hissar.

Doordarshan—Studio Centre at the Capital of Haryana (not decided yet).

Ministry of Petroleum

Karnal Oil Refinery.

The present data reporting system from banks under the Scheme for providing Self-Employment to the Educated Unemployed Youths (SEEU) and Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP), does not generate information in the manner asked for. Under the SEEU Scheme, as per the provisional data collected by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), as against a physical target of 29,600 for the State of Bihar for the year 1986-87, 7420 applications were forwarded to banks by District Industries Centres (DICs) till November, 1986 out of which 3224 applications were sanctioned. RBI has issued directives on 15th January, 1987, and again on 27th February, 1987 to banks advising them to gear up their machinery to achieve the target by the stipulated date. However, the progress for the year 1986-87 will be known only after the end of the current financial year. Under SEPUP, which was launched from 1st September, 1986 as against the aggregate target of 35,769 for various centres in Bihar, as per the available preliminary information with RBI till 30th November, 1986, 5040 applications were recommended to banks for sanction of loans, out of which 2316 loans have been sanctioned. The complete picture regarding sanctioning of loans under the SEPUP Scheme would emerge only after the end of the current financial year.

Loans under SEPUP in Santhal Parganas in Bihar

4147. SHRI SALAHUDDIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of pending applications for loans under Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor and Self Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth in Santhal Parganas, Bihar in 1986;

(b) whether only a few unemployed persons have been granted loans under these schemes; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY) : (a) to (c).

Pollution of Ground Water

4148. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are aware that the ground water is being polluted by tanneries, fertiliser plants, metal plating industries and copper projects in different parts of the country;

(b) whether it is proposed to prepare a detailed report of such pollutions, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to make ground water pollution free ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) According to the studies conducted, high values of chromium were observed in some well waters of Kanpur. Presence of cadmium, molybdenum, nickel and lead was observed in a few cases. However, concentrations of these elements were below the toxic limits.

(c) The steps taken include the following :

- (i) Effluent standards for polluting industries have been laid down;
- (ii) Fiscal incentives are provided for installations of pollution control equipment; and
- (iii) Legal action is taken against the defaulting industries.

Arrest of Customs Officers for Smuggling

4149. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers belonging to customs house, Visakhapatnam arrested for involvement in smuggling activities in the month of December, 1986;

(b) the details of their involvement; and

(c) the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). On 28th/29th June, 1986, the Customs Officers attached to Visakhapatnam Customs House rummaged a Shipping Corporation of India's bulk carrier M.V. "Samrat Ashok" which had arrived from Japan via Singapore in ballast. As a result, 581 bags of contraband goods consisting of V.C.Rs., textiles, electronic goods etc. collectively valued at Rs. 1 19 crores were seized.

Investigations made in this case revealed that three Customs Officers (one Superintendent and two Preventive Officers) have connived with the smuggling activities and hence they were detained under the COFEPOSA in November, 1986. All the three officers were also placed under

suspension and disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against them.

Concessions to Sick Industrial Units by Financial Institutions

4150. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the financial institutions and banks allow substantial benefits to sick industrial units;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent of losses suffered by the financial institutions and banks on account of such loans given to companies in the private sector during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). Rehabilitation packages are drawn up by the term lending institutions and banks in case of potentially viable sick units on a case to case basis depending on the merits. The rehabilitation packages may envisage various reliefs and concessions like deferment of recovery of past dues, concessional rates of interest, rescheduling of principal and interest, grant of need based working capital, funding of cash losses, etc. Financial value of the concessions given to revive the viable units is not separately maintained.

National Pension Policy

4151. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a National Pension Policy extending benefit of assured income to all retiring employees in the private sector and public sector;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. Pension structure is inextricably linked to the wage structure. In the absence of a National Wage Policy it will not be possible to have a National Pension Policy. Further, while the pension for the Central Government employees is the concern of the Union Government, the State pensions fall within the jurisdiction of respective States in accordance with the Constitution of India. Under the existing constitutional arrangements, it is not possible to formulate a National Pension Policy for all retiring employees in the private sector and public sector.

Amount spent on SCs/STs under Five Year Plans

4152. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of the total amount spent for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each of the Sixth Five Year Plans, plan-wise;

(b) the percentage of rural people brought above the poverty line as a result of these plans; and

(c) the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes brought above the poverty line particularly in Orissa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) A Statement is given below.

(b) According to estimates made by National Sample Survey organisation (NSSO), 40.4 per cent of the rural people in 1983-84 were below the poverty line as against 56.8 per cent in the year 1960-61.

(c) Such figures are not available.

Statement

Plan Period	Percentage allocation for the development of Sch. Castes to the total Plan outlay	Percentage allocation for the development of Sch. Tribes to the total Plan outlay
First Plan	0.35	1.0
Second Plan	0.61	0.9
Third Plan	0.43	0.6
Years 1966-67 to 1968-69	0.36	0.6 [@]
Fourth Plan	0.37	8.5*
Fifth Plan 1974-79	0.81	3.01*
Sixth Plan	4.55	5.7*
		(relates to 1980-84)

[@] This figure relate to Annual Plan (1966-67).

* Provisional.

N.B. Upto the end of the Fourth Plan in the case of Scheduled Tribes and upto the end of the Fifth Plan in the case of Scheduled Castes, there was no quantification or earmarking of funds for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Strategy of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) was brought in for the first time in the Fifth Plan and the strategy of Special Component Plan (SCP) for development of Scheduled Castes was brought into being during the Sixth Plan. The allocations upto the Fourth Plan for Scheduled Castes and Sch. Tribes reflect only the allocation in the 'Backward Classes Sector'. In the case of Scheduled-Castes Fifth Plan allocations shown above included only the 'Backward Classes Sector'. Since TSP and SCP strategies are operationalised, quantification of funds of the Central Government and also of the State Governments is done. This has led to the increase in the percentage in the subsequent period.

Wholesale Price Index

4153. **SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the wholesale price index on the first day of each quarter during the current financial year and the corresponding figure for the previous three financial years;

(b) the All India Consumer Price Index on the first day of every quarter during the current financial year and the corresponding figures for the previous three financial years;

(c) annual rates of inflation as measured with reference to the two indices as on 1 April, 1 July and 1 October, 1986 and 1 January, 1987; and

(d) steps, if any, taken by Government to control the rate of inflation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The required information is given in the statement below.

(d) A number of steps have been taken by the Government to contain inflation both on the demand and supply side. These include *inter-alia*, strengthening the public distribution system for essential commodities, supply of food-grains to weaker sections under special schemes, regulated releases of sugar and edible oils and mopping up of excess liquidity in the system.

Statement**(a) Wholesale Price Index (1970-70=100)**

1986-87		1985-86	
29.3.1986	359.3	30.3.1986	346.3
28.6.1986	374.5	29.6.1985	358.6
27.9.1986	383.2	28.9.1985	357.2
27.12.1986	378.3	28.12.1985	356.3
1984-85		1983-84	
31.3.1984	321.7	2.4.1983	297.2
30.8.1984	338.0	2.7.1983	311.0
29.9.1984	341.1	1.10.1983	319.1
29.12.1984	338.2	31.12.1983	320.1

(b) Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (1960=100)

	1986-87	1985-86	1984-85	1983-84
March	638	586	558	502
June	658	606	574	533
September	676	619	589	554
December	688	630	588	559

(c) Annual Inflation Rate as on 1st April, 1st July, 1st October, 1986 and 1st January, 1987

	WPI (1970-71=100)			CPI (1960=100)
22.3.1986	3.8%	March	1986	8.9%
28.6.1986	4.4%	June	1986	8.6%
27.9.1986	7.3%	Sept.	1986	9.2%
27.12.1986	6.2%	Dec.	1986	9.2%

Note : For WPI which is compiled on a weekly basis, the index for the week ending the date nearest to the first day of relevant quarter has been given.

For the CPI, which is compiled on a monthly basis, the index for the first month of each quarter has been given.

**Opening of a Bank in San Francisco
by Indians outside India**

[Translation]

Water Pollution

4154. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indians outside India have opened a bank in San Francisco;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether his Ministry has come into picture in any form whatsoever; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). Some non-resident Indians are reported to have set up a bank known as "First Indo-American Bank" (FIAB) at San Francisco, USA.

Reserve Bank of India has reported that no permission is required to be given by it for setting up of a bank abroad by non-resident Indians abroad. However, Government and Reserve Bank of India had received some suggestions earlier, before FIAB was set up, that the Indian banks may provide financial/management support to FIAB. Reserve Bank of India had not favoured these proposals.

4155. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the States from which complaints have been received about drinking water pollution;

(b) whether Union Government have issued any directives to the State Governments to deal with water pollution; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The States from which complaints have been received are Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Performance of Regional Rural Banks

4157. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reviewed the performance of Regional Rural Banks in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the performance of Regional Rural Banks in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) A Working Group appointed by Government of India to look into the structure and func-

tioning of the Regional Rural Banks has recommended a package of measures, for improving the performance of Regional Rural Banks. Some of the major recommendations include increase in share-capital, lower rate of interest on refinance from sponsor banks, efficient management of funds etc.

(b) The performance of the Regional Rural Banks in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years is indicated below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

	No. of RRBs	No. of Districts	No. of branches	Deposits	Advances Outstanding
June, 1984	35	43	1899	20930.61	16007.30
June, 1985	38	49	2688	27434.00	22316.00
June, 1986	39	51	2767	36847.00	28852.00

Electronic Industry with Foreign Collaboration

4158. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposals to set up some electronic industry in the country in collaboration with foreign countries;

(b) if so, whether any such proposal has come from any country; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) At present there is no proposal to set up electronic industry in collaboration with foreign country.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

[Translation]

Concession to NRIs for Remitting Income earned on Capital Investment

4159. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision in regard to giving a concession to non-resident Indians and foreigners of Indian origin for remitting the income earned on their capital investment in the industries and on shares; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Government have extended several facilities for attracting remittances and investments by Non-Residents of Indian Nationality and Origin. All the Schemes introduced since 1982 continue to be in force. These facilities are reviewed from time to time and suitable changes effected wherever necessary.

[English]

Loans by I.D.B.I.

4160. **SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY :**
Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Industrial Development Bank of India proposes to sanction loans to Nagarjuna Fertilizers, Aravali Chemicals and Fertilizers and Haldia Petro-chemicals Project; and

(b) if so, the amount of loans and the terms on which the loan is proposed to be given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The Industrial Development Bank of India has reported that proposals for financial assistance for Nagarjuna Fertilizers, Aravali Fertilizers Limited and Haldia Petro-chemicals Limited are at various stages of processing. The amount of financial assistance and terms of sanction to each company are to be finalised on the completion of appraisal of the projects and after these companies have obtained all clearances from the Government, wherever necessary.

Purchase of shares of Indo-Gulf Fertilizers Company by Financial Institutions

4161. **SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :**
DR. A.K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Public Financial Institutions and Commercial Banks have made massive purchases of the shares of Indo-Gulf Fertilizers and Chemical Corporation Ltd.;

(b) if so, the merits of the decisions taken by these institutions;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made into the matter; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The Industrial Development Bank of India has reported that out of the total public issue of Rs. 80.85 crores made by the Indo-Gulf Fertilizers and Chemical Corporation Ltd., shares of the value of Rs. 26.42 crores were allotted to public financial institutions and the balance shares amounting to Rs. 54.73 crores were taken by the Public.

It is the practice of public financial institutions to subscribe to equity capital on selective basis as measure of support to the capital market.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Black and White Picture

4162. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :**
Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the public sector units in India which are manufacturing black and white picture tubes of T.V. sets with annual production;

(b) whether these units are not in a position to meet the demand and a large quantity of picture tubes are imported annually to meet the demand;

(c) if so, the number of black and white picture tubes imported annually and the amount involved;

(d) whether any private sector unit has applied for licence to manufacture picture tubes in India; and

(e) if so, the names of those companies and the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The names of public sector units, both central and State, manufacturing black and white TV picture tubes together with their production in the calendar year 1986 is given below :

Name of the Unit	Production in 1986 (Qty. in lakh number)
M/s Bharat Electronics Ltd.	6.08
M/s Webel Video Devices Ltd.	0.06

(b) and (c). The two public sector units are not in a position to meet the total local demand which was approx. 21 lakh numbers in 1986. However, there are a total of 8 units in production of Black and White TV picture tubes and the production during 1986 was 19.5 lakh numbers which was marginally lower than the demand. Only a small quantity of approximately 1.5 lakh numbers of Black and White picture tubes were imported during 1986. The price of an imported 20" Black and White picture tube is approximately Rs. 250 c.i.f. Indigenous production has now been established to the extent that no import of Black and White tubes is required to be made during the current year.

(d) and (e). There are 6 private sector units producing Black and White TV picture tubes and their names are given below :

1. M/s Teletube Electronics Ltd.
2. M/s Samtel India Ltd.
3. M/s Apronix Video Ltd.
4. M/s Punjab Display Devices Ltd.
5. M/s Mullard Tubes Ltd.
6. M/s Prakash Pipes and Industries Ltd.

In addition, the following private sector units have taken effective steps for implementing their projects for Black and White picture tubes :

1. M/s Suchitra Tubes Ltd.
2. M/s Kalyan Keonics Ltd.
3. M/s Qualitron Components Ltd.

Subsequent to the delicensing of the electronic components industry from 18th March, 1985, a large number of units have also obtained registrations with Secretariat for Industrial Approvals, Ministry of Industry.

"Environmental Clearance of Irrigation Projects in Orissa"

4163. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of proposals received from the Government of Orissa and pending with Union Government for forest clearance in respect of major and medium irrigation projects;

(b) whether the proposals have been pending for a long time and if so, reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed for speedy clearance of such proposals forwarded by the Orissa Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No proposal for diversion of forest land for major or medium irrigation project is pending with the Union Government for decision. However, one proposal pertaining to a medium irrigation project has been treated as closed in the Department on account of non-submission of essential information by the State Government within the stipulated period.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Central Government have issued comprehensive guidelines for formulation of proposals. If a proposal is adequately formulated and contains all the information a quick decision is taken.

[Translation]

Assistance to U.P. to Implement Poverty Alleviation Programmes

4164. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount given to Uttar Pradesh for anti-poverty programmes during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 and the amount actually utilised by the State;

(b) whether there is a proposal to increase the amount to be given to Uttar Pradesh for these programmes during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan; and

(c) if so, the amount likely to be given to the State during 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) The amount allocated to Uttar Pradesh for the anti-poverty programmes namely Integrated Rural Development Programmes (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 and the amount actually utilised by the State is as follows :

	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
	Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation
IRDP	7096.00	9244.04	6827.25	7814.29	10029.66	7828.40 (Upto Jan. 87)
NREP	7844.00	8321.00	7844.00*	9885.78	8108.00*	7045.00 (Upto Jan. 87)
RLEGP	8525.00	6546.90	8523.00@	9412.84	8738.00**	5766.34 (Upto Dec. 86)

* In addition, foodgrains worth Rs. 6181 lakhs were released during 1985-86 and 1986-87.

@ In addition, foodgrains worth Rs. 2036.25 lakhs were also given.

** Additive foodgrains worth Rs. 4145.10 lakhs were also given.

(b) The allocations to the States are made on the basis of a fixed criteria and are decided on a year-to-year basis.

(c) The provisional central allocations for the year 1987-88 are Rs. 5825.79 lakhs for IRDP, Rs. 4500 lakhs for NREP, and Rs. 8437 lakhs for RLEGP. While under IRDP and NREP the States have to provide an equal matching share, RLEGP is 100 per cent centrally funded.

In addition, foodgrains are proposed to be given under both NREP and RLEGP.

(English)

Funds not Utilised by Karnataka

4165. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to Karnataka

during Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plan periods;

(b) whether Karnataka Government was able to utilise all the funds allocated;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Karnataka Government had failed to mobilise required additional resources during the period; and

(e) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) The requisite information is given below :

	(Rs. crores)
	Approved Outlay
5th Plan	997.67
6th Plan	2265.00

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). There was a shortfall of Rs. 47.05 crores in additional resource mobilisation during the Fifth Plan. However, it was more than made up by improvement in State's own resources. During the Sixth Plan there was no shortfall in mobilisation of additional resources.

Proposal to make LIC more Service-oriented

4166. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Policy-holders servicing and Research Institute has recently submitted two separate proposals for making Life Insurance Corporation more service-oriented for the masses;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals; and

(c) the reaction of his Ministry to the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Research Projects on Endangered Species

4167. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of wildlife research Programme undertaken by Wildlife Institute of India;

(b) the results achieved by these projects upto December, 1986;

(c) whether any research projects on endangered species and animal behaviour are proposed to be taken up by Wildlife Institute; and

(d) if so, details of these projects, the

expected to be made by these research projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) A Statement-I is given below.

(b) Project duration is between 2 to 3 years and none of these has reached conclusion as yet except an ecological survey project on snow leopard and its prey species in the North-West Himalaya. This survey has collected valuable information on occurrence, status, prey availability and inter-relationship with local communities, as well as identification of areas for declaration as National Parks/Wildlife sanctuaries.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement-II is given below.

Statement-I

The following research projects on endangered species have been undertaken by the Wildlife Institute of India:

Sl. No.	Title of the Project
1	2
1.	The investigation of the habitat types of Rajaji sanctuary (UP) and their occupancy by large mammals.
2.	The investigation of biogeographic patterns of relevance to planning of long term wildlife conservation strategies in India.
3.	Elephant movement in Rajaji Sanctuary.
4.	Ecology of Gharial in National Chambal sanctuary; relationships with mammalian associates.
5.	Evaluation of Muggar Crocodile restocking by monitoring and long term management impli-

1	2	1	2
6. Ecological relationships among turtles in National Chambal Sanctuary.			of threatened Nilgiri Langur in Mundanthurai, Tamil Nadu.
7. Ecological factors pertinent to improved management of Asiatic Lion in India.		10. Ecology of the Indian flying fox.	
8. Biology of the endangered Grizzled giant squirrel in Srivilliputhur Range, Tamil Nadu.		11. Monitoring of Rhinoceros reintroduced in Dudhwa National Park.	
9. Food Habits and ranging behaviour		12. Dependence of local people on the living resources of the Rajaji National Park.	

Statement-II

The following research projects of the Wildlife Institute of India cover behavioural aspects and expected findings are indicated against each :

Name of the Project	Study Area	Expected Findings
1	2	3
1. Elephant movement in Rajaji Sanctuary	Rajaji Sanctuary (U.P.)	The project will assess the effects of Forest Management and human activities on elephant population, and evaluation of important habitat factors which influence the pattern of habitat occupancy and movements of elephants.
2. Ecology of Gharial in National Chambal Sanctuary, relationship with mammalian associates.	National Chambal Sanctuary, (M.P.)	Population densities, distribution and trends, feeding habits behaviour, reproductive behaviour of Gharial, Otters and dolphins in the Chambal Sanctuary.
3. Evaluation of Mugger crocodile restocking by monitoring and long-term management implications.	Manjira, Lanjamadugu Pakal Kinnaracani and Nagarjuna sagar sanctuaries of Andhra Pradesh	Survival, movement, dispersal, habitat preference, population trends of the Mugger following release in five sanctuaries of Andhra Pradesh
4. Ecological relationship among Turtles in National Chambal Sanctuary.	National Chambal Sanctuary (M.P.)	Ecological relationship existing among different species of soft-shelled turtles. The project will also find out about the feeding and breeding behaviour of turtles.

1	2	3
5. Ecological Factors pertinent to improved management of Asiatic Lions in India.	Gir National Park, Gujarat	Predation pattern, requirements for spatial dispersal, abundance and composition of the lion population. Also assessment of the effects of management practices on the ecology of the habitat.
6. Biology of the endangered Grizzled giant squirrel in Srivilliputhur Range, Tamil Nadu.	Srivilliputhur area, Tamil Nadu	Estimation of the population range of this very localized and endangered squirrel in Tamil Nadu.
7. Food Habits and ranging behaviour of threatened Nilgiri Langur in Mundanthurai, Tamil Nadu.	Mundanthurai Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu	Understanding of the ecological problems of the Nilgiri langur in the foothill forests and the sex and age structure of the population of Nilgiri langur.
8. Monitoring of Rhinoceros reintroduced in Dudhwa National Park.	Dudhwa National Park, Uttar Pradesh	Ecological, behaviour and health of the introduced rhinos in order to find out their requirements, as well as for future management of reintroduced large mammals elsewhere.

Afforestation Programme during Seventh Plan

4168. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state the performance of each State against the targets fixed for afforestation in the first two years of Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : The statement showing the statewise targets and achievements for afforestation during the first two years of Seventh Plan i.e. 1985-86 and 1986-87 is given below.

Statement

Statement showing the statewise targets and achievements for afforestation during the first two years of Seventh Plan

(No. of seedlings planted in Lakhs)

S. No.	State	1985-86		1986-87	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (upto Jan. 87)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2600	3156	3000	2740
2.	Assam	400	396	400	625

1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Bihar	1500	1523	2600	2720	
4. Gujarat	2550	2497	1631	2280	
5. Haryana	950	937	725	640	
6. Himachal Pradesh	550	672	625	560	
7. Jammu and Kashmir	350	467	522	240	
8. Karnataka	2500	2546	2500	2280	
9. Kerala	600	1166	1200	1520	
10. Madhya Pradesh	3500	3501	3700	3920	
11. Maharashtra	2000	2165	2400	2360	
12. Manipur	120	125	160	140	
13. Meghalaya	130	131	150	160	
14. Nagaland	189	269	350	400	
15. Orissa	2142	1930	2400	2160	
16. Punjab	527	590	550	500	
17. Rajasthan	820	958	1100	1320	
18. Sikkim	82	82	110	120	
19. Tamil Nadu	1100	1215	2400	1720	
20. Tripura	150	200	320	260	
21. Uttar Pradesh	3250	3548	4500	4864	
22. West Bengal	1100	1115	1400	1363	
23. A and N Island	93	95	120	120	
24. Arunachal Pradesh	100	103	125	24	
25. Chandigarh	2.9	1.52	3.40	3.59	
26. Delhi	26	25	50	44	
27. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30	31	30	31	
28. Goa, Daman and Diu	32	45	75	68	
29. Lakshadweep	0.04	0.25	0.12	0.25	
30. Mizoram	700	700	1128	1280	
31. Pondicherry	10	11	10	6.73	
Total	28095.94	30200.77	34284.52	34440	

[*Translation*]

Development of Land in Bihar

4169. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the area of land in Bihar earmarked for development by the National Wastelands Developments Board in 1986-87; and

(b) the target achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The target of planting in Bihar under the 20 point programme was 2600 lakhs seedlings equal to development by afforestation of 0.13m. Ha.

(b) The achievement of work done so far in Bihar upto January, 1987 in planting of 2720 lakhs seedlings equal to 0.136m. Ha.

[*English*]

Loan Assistance to States against Small Saving Collections

4170. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for giving loan assistance to the States against small savings collections;

(b) whether some of the State did not get loan assistance in accordance with the criteria;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the names of states that did not get loan assistance in full in accordance with the criteria and what is the extent of the amount that has not been given to States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Two-third of net small savings collections in a State is given as loan to that State. Every State has been granted loan in accordance with this criteria.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Committee for Anomalies Arising out of Fourth Pay Commission's Recommendations

4171. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed an Anomalies Committee at the national level to consider the representations received from service Unions/Associations in regard to anomalies arising out of Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has started its work;

(c) the number of representations received and disposed of so far, and the number of anomalies settled department-wise; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up departmental anomalies committee in Ministries/Departments where number of employees is large, to expedite settlement of anomalies peculiar to such departments like Railways, P and T, Defence etc. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) and (b). Government have not so far issued orders setting up Anomalies Committees to consider anomalies if any arising out of implementation of Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations.

(c) Does not arise, in view of reply to (a) and (b) above.

(d) Yes, Sir.

IMF Loan

4172. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the present position of IMF loan to India;

(b) whether India proposes to ask for more IMF loan in future; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The total outstanding IMF loans amount to SDRs 3708.87 million.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. It is not considered necessary at present.

**Reservation for SC/ST in Laboratories/
Institutes of CSIR**

4173. SHRI RAM RATAN RAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) total number of personnel serving in 49 Laboratories/Institutes of CSIR, category-wise;

(b) the percentage of Scheduled Castes/Tribes in these Laboratories/Institutions category-wise;

(c) whether any reservation has been made for Scheduled Castes/Tribes in CSIR Laboratories and Institutes in the Higher Group Services; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K R. NARAYANAN) : (a) There are 41 National Laboratories/Institutes functioning under the aegis of CSIR. There are 24,342 employees of different categories working in CSIR.

(b) From the information available so far, the categorywise percentage of Scheduled Castes/Tribes in these Laboratories is as follows :

Category	
Scientific	4% approx.
Technical	17% approx.
Administrative	19% approx.

The updated information will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

These include the number of employees which do not fall within the purview of the reservation.

(c) and (d). Government of India instructions on reservation upto and inclusive of the lowest rung of Class I posts are being followed in the CSIR including its National Laboratories/Institutes, in the matter of selection. The assessment promotion scheme followed by CSIR, not being vacancy based, reservation is not possible and SC/ST candidates are judged by relaxed standards.

Appointment on Compassionate Grounds

4174. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rules pertaining to the scheme for appointment on compassionate grounds make a distinction between deceased female and male employees; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Review by S.B.I. to Identify viable sick
units in Maharashtra**

4175. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Bank of India carried out any review to identify viable sick units in Maharashtra during 1986-87; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the financial assistance rendered to such units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b),

The State Bank of India (SBI) have reported that they have been carrying out reviews in respect of viability of industrial units in the medium and large scale sectors on a quarterly basis. SBI has reported that as at the end of December, 1986, there were 29 viable units out of a total of 68 sick units in the large and medium sector in Maharashtra with outstanding credit amounting to Rs. 148.33 crores.

Illicit Foreign Exchange Transaction by Hotels and Shops

4176. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some hotels and shops are authorised to accept foreign currency as payment from foreigners but are not authorised to carry on regular exchange business;

(b) whether some hotels accept rupee payment from foreigners instead of payment in foreign currency and the foreigners were either allowed to pay a lower tariff for handing over the foreign currency or are paid rupees in exchange for foreign currency at a higher rate of conversion; and

(c) if so, steps Government have taken to prevent such illicit foreign exchange transactions by some hotels and shops ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Directorate of Enforcement has booked cases against some hotels for having received payments in rupees from foreigners in violation of the provisions of the F.E.R.A. No case against hotels for receipt of lower tariff for handing over of foreign currency or payment of rupees in exchange of foreign currency at a higher rate of conversion has come to notice.

(c) The Enforcement Directorate (FERA) remains vigilant in this regard and takes appropriate action under the law for penalising and prosecuting the offenders.

Replacement of Soiled Currency Notes

4177. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government and the Reserve Bank of India have taken note of the problem of soiled currency notes and set up any satisfactory mechanism/procedure for their replacement without any inconvenience to the people at various places in each district of the country;

(b) if so, the nature of mechanism and procedure set up for this purpose; and

(c) if not, whether such a mechanism is proposed to be set up, involving the Nationalised Banks, at least at all the district headquarters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Reserve Bank of India has authorised all the branches of public sector banks to afford free facilities to the public for exchange of their soiled and certain categories of mutilated notes. A scheme was also introduced by the Reserve Bank of India on 1.6.86 giving full powers for exchange of all types of mutilated notes by branches of public sector banks maintaining currency chests at district headquarters. This has since been extended to about 3500 branches of public sector banks all over the country.

Tamang Tribe in Scheduled Tribe List

4178. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation during the past three years including the current financial year from the Tamang tribe in West Bengal and Sikkim as also from the people of Laddakh in Jammu and Kashmir for according them the status of Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard; and

(c) if no decision has been taken so far, the likely date by which a decision would be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposal to include Tamang in the list of Scheduled Tribes in Sikkim and West Bengal and Ladakhis in the list of Scheduled Tribes in Jammu and Kashmir along with similar other proposals is being considered in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341 (2) and 342 (2) of the Constitution.

Educating People on Environmental Awareness

4179. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any comprehensive scheme has been prepared by Government to set up an information bank to disseminate information to educate people on the importance of environmental conservation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and

(b). No, Sir. However, the Department has a scheme on Environment Education and Training under which the Department supports seminars, workshops, training programmes, exhibitions, essay and painting competitions, nature study tours, production and distribution of educational material etc. The Department also launched a National Environment Awareness Campaign in July 1986 to create environmental awareness at all levels. In these endeavours, the Department is assisted by two of its institutions, namely, Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad and the National Museum of Natural History, New Delhi and others.

Suits Filed for Recovery of Loans

4180. DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of suits filed by nationalised banks for recovery of loans during the last three years, bank-wise;

(b) whether any lapses for non-recovery on the part of officials or giving of unsecured loans have come to notice;

(c) whether responsibility in such cases has been fixed; and

(d) if so, Regional, Divisional, zonal office-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Reserve Bank of India regularly monitors the position of each bank in respect of outstanding balances in suit filed accounts. The information, as readily available, relating to the bank-wise position of outstanding balances in respect of suit filed accounts as at the end of 1983, 1984 and 1985 as furnished by RBI is given in the Statement below.

(b) to (d). Grant of loans not secured otherwise than by personal guarantee or hypothecation of asset created from the loan is not uncommon in banks' advances portfolio. In some cases even clean loans are sanctioned. These by themselves do not constitute any lapse. However, on the basis of instructions issued by RBI and the experience gained by them over a period of time, the nationalised banks have established norms and procedures in the matter of sanction of advances and recovery of their dues. Lapses in observance of these are followed up for appropriate action against the staff involved. However, system of data collection in banks does not yield separate information about those relating to lapses in the matter of making advances or effecting recoveries.

Statement

Outstanding Balances in respect Suit Filed Accounts of 20 Nationalised Banks.

(Amount in Lakhs of Rupees)

S. No.	Name of the Bank	1983	1984	1985
1.	Allahabad Bank	2562	3778	5862
2.	Andhra Bank	1488	1876	2548
3.	Bank of Baroda	8233	10816	N.A.
4.	Bank of India	7758	9965	12936
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	3495	4655	9822
6.	Canara Bank	7272	9985	12,04
7.	Central Bank of India	16435	21468	26455
8.	Corporation Bank	1737	1795	2402
9.	Dena Bank	2706	5768	5900
10.	Indian Bank	6776	5944	9946
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	255	3852	5503
12.	New Bank of India	1670	2382	3683
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	314	1431	2160
14.	Punjab National Bank	10449	12759	17170
15.	Punjab and Sind Bank	3182	N.A.	5924
16.	Syndicate Bank	8432	10611	13450
17.	Union Bank of India	5006	8676	N.A.
18.	United Bank of India	8240	9073	11970
19.	UCO Bank	13065	11989	N.A.
20.	Vijaya Bank	2174	2483	3139

Development of Electronic Industry
in Orissa

4181. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state :

(a) whether Orissa Government have
requested for establishing a unit to manu-

facture tape deck mechanism of V.C.R. and
a few other satellite components in the
State through Electronics Trade and
Technology Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Union
Government thereon; and

(c) Government's policy to develop
electronic industry in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) No, Sir. However, Government have received a letter from a Member of Parliament from Orissa to consider setting up of the project proposal of Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation for manufacture of VCR and Tape Deck Mechanism unit in Bhubaneswar, Orissa.

(b) No letter of Intent has been issued to any unit so far for large scale manufacture of the above products.

(c) In the matter of setting up electronics units and providing facilities, Government's policy is uniform for all states including Orissa. As a general policy, State Government endeavour to create climate conducive to setting up industries. Department of Electronics gives necessary guidance whenever required.

Social Forestry Scheme

4182. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state the steps taken to popularise social forestry scheme in States where the performance has not been satisfactory under the 20 Point Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): The National Wastelands Development Board has effected many policy changes to popularise Social Forestry Schemes in all the States emphasising people's participation. The following Schemes and programmes are being implemented by the National Wastelands Development Board :

1. Operation Soilwatch in ecologically sensitive Himalayan areas.
2. Rural Fuelwood plantation in ecologically sensitive non-Himalayan areas.
3. Decentralised Peoples' Nurseries and School Nurseries.

4. Establishment of Silvipastural Farms.
5. Promoting Voluntary Agencies.
6. Promotion of Tree Growers' Co-operatives.
7. Promotion of Tree Patta Schemes.
8. Externally aided Social Forestry Projects.

New Method to Curb Drug Addiction

4184. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in a bid to persuade drug addicts to forsake the habit, Sweden have adopted a new non-medical approach; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider introducing some such method for drug addicts in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The Government is aware of certain press reports in this regard.

(b) The Government of India had already adopted an integrated approach with emphasis on the counselling, education and motivation. In Delhi, Voluntary Organisations have been assisted in setting up seven counselling centres for prevention, follow up and rehabilitation of drug addicts.

Elimination of Double Taxation between India and New Zealand

4185. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and New Zealand have agreed to have a convention to eliminate double taxation which would cover such items as dividends, interest, royalties and pensions;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the convention has been signed by the two

countries and to what extent it will help India's trade policy; and

(c) time by which the agreements are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). A Convention between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of New Zealand for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income has been signed at the Government level on 17.10.86. The Convention has come into force on 3rd December, 1986. Under this Convention, business profits derived by an Indian enterprise or a New Zealand enterprise will be charged to tax only in the country of its residence unless the enterprise carries on business in the other country through a "Permanent Establishment" situated therein. The Convention restricts the allowance of head office administrative expenses of New Zealand enterprises in India to limits prescribed in our domestic law. It also provides for mutual exemption of profits derived by an enterprise of one country from the operation of aircraft in international traffic. The Convention provides for taxation of shipping profits in the source country at a rate which will not exceed 50% of the tax chargeable in the absence of this Convention. Gross income from dividends and interest will be taxed at concessional rates as laid down in this Convention. The Convention also lays down the maximum source country tax rate in respect of royalties and fees for technical services. The Convention determines the respective taxing rights of the two countries on income from profession, pensions and salaries etc. It also provides for exchange of information not only for carrying out the provisions of this Convention, but also for the prevention of tax frauds and evasion of taxes.

The Convention shall have effect in India for any accounting year beginning on or after 1st April, 1987. The Convention will stimulate the flow of capital, technology and personnel from India to New Zealand and vice versa, as the tax obstacles that may

Schemes for SC/STs to Cross Poverty Line

4186. SHRI PARASRAM BHAR-DWAJ: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the programmes launched by State Governments in consultation with Union Government to enable the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to cross the poverty line during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the names of such States and the target set by those States for the purpose; and

(c) the details regarding such programme launched in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) To enable the Scheduled Castes to cross the poverty line, a comprehensive strategy comprising of those instruments *viz.* (1) Special Component Plans of the States and Central Ministries (SCP), (2) the Special Central Assistance (SCA) and (3) Scheduled Castes Development Corporations (SCDCs) was evolved and implemented during VI Five Year Plan. The strategy is being continued during the VII Five Year Plan also.

Likewise, the Tribal Sub-Plan strategy was evolved and implemented during V Five Year Plan with a view to lift the Scheduled Tribes above poverty line. The strategy was implemented during VI Five Year Plan and is being continued during VII Five Year Plan. The Tribal Sub-Plans of the States/UTs are also supplemented with a Special Central Assistance by Government of India.

(b) The names of the States and Union Territories implementing the programmes of Special Components Plan/Tribal Sub-Plans are given in the statement below.

The overall objective of the Seventh Five Year Plan is to assist 50 per cent of the Sch. Caste/Sch. Tribe families living below the poverty line to enable them to cross it through poverty alleviation programmes.

stories are fixed every year after a discussion of annual Special Component Plan (SCPs) for the development of the Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSPs) for the development of Scheduled Tribes, it is not possible to indicate the targets for the Seventh Plan as a whole at this stage.

(c) Schemes under programmes of Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa are spread over a number of sectors such as agriculture, horticulture, minor irrigation, forestry, fishery, cottage industries, etc.

Statement

S.No. Names of the States/ UTs implementing SCPs.	S.No. Names of States/UTs implementing TSPs.
1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam	2. Assam
3. Bihar	3. Bihar
4. Gujarat	4. Gujarat
5. Haryana	5. Himachal Pradesh
6. Himachal Pradesh	6. Karnataka
7. Jammu and Kashmir	7. Kerala
8. Karnataka	8. Madhya Pradesh
9. Kerala	9. Maharashtra
10. Madhya Pradesh	10. Manipur
11. Maharashtra	11. Orissa
12. Manipur	12. Rajasthan
13. Orissa	13. Sikkim
14. Punjab	14. Tamil Nadu
15. Rajasthan	15. Tripura
16. Sikkim	16. Uttar Pradesh
17. Tamil Nadu	17. West Bengal
18. Tripura	18. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
19. Uttar Pradesh	19. Goa, Daman and Diu
20. West Bengal	
21. Chandigarh admin.	
22. Delhi	
23. Goa, Daman and Diu	
24. Pondicherry	

Excise Levy of Generation of Electricity

4187. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether excise duty on generation of electricity was levied by Union Government at the rate of 2 paise per Kilowatt from 1978-79;

(b) whether the respective State Governments represented to the Union Government to transfer the net amount of levy to the States;

(c) whether Government have agreed in principle to pay the same to the respective States; and

(d) amount recovered from the Government of Maharashtra on account of such levy so far and the amount repaid so far to the State of Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Central Excise duty @ 2 paise per Kwh was levied on electricity generated with effect from 1.3.1978. However, this levy was abolished with effect from 1.10.1984.

(b) and (c). Under the Union Duties of Excise (Electricity) Distribution Act, 1980, the entire net proceeds of the Union duties of excise on electricity (other than in Union Territories) were required to be distributed among the States, as recommended by the 7th Finance Commission.

(d) Rs. 159.71 crores was collected as central excise duty on electricity generated in Maharashtra during the period 1979-85 as per departmental records. The share of the Government of Maharashtra came to Rs. 131.57 crores as per revised estimates and which was paid.

Management Plans for Sanctuaries and National Parks

4188. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposals to declare any more reserves in

Kerala as national parks, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to prepare exclusive management plans for sanctuaries and national parks; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any suggestions in this regard have been invited/received from Government of Kerala; if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). The declaration of national parks, sanctuaries and reserves and preparation of management plans of the same, is undertaken by the State Governments. However, guidelines for the preparation of these management plans have been issued by the Government of India to all States and Union Territories.

New Technology for Reduction in Satellite Cost

4189. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new technology for reducing costs of satellite based transmission of telecommunication signals is now available;

(b) if so, whether this technology is being adopted in the network of information systems;

(c) whether the Department has carried out cost benefit studies of satellite based and terrestrial network systems; and

(d) if so, result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The National Informatics Centre (NIC) had examined the studies conducted by other countries for satellite verses terrestrial network systems. These studies compare the cost of telephone line network with an interactive satellite network. It has also examined from the point of view of reliability, dependability and speed of deployment. An interagency group consisting of representatives of Department of Telecommunications (DOT), Department of Electronics (DOE), Department of Space (DOS), Wireless Planning Coordination (WPC) and National Informatics Centre (NIC) had examined cost benefits for various satellite based technological options.

(d) For long distances and large number of sites, satellite based network is economical. For remote and faraway areas, satellite will be the fastest and easiest way of establishing the data links.

Setting up of Science and Technology Council

4190. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether an autonomous Science and Technology Council for ensuring purchase/import of latest high grade technology is being set up;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the nature of representation on the Council and how will it operate in practice without undue red-tape ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Conditional Grants to Industrialists by ICICI

4191. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India is offering to industrialists conditional grants upto \$ 5,00,000 or 50 per cent of project cost to promote joint ventures;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) the priority sectors and products for these ventures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). ICICI has reported that under the Programme for the Advancement of Commercial Technology (PACT), which is being administered by the ICICI, grants upto 50% of the Project cost with a ceiling of US \$ 5 lakh can be made available for setting up of joint venture projects for development of technology. The projects which can be considered for assistance under the scheme should involve development through research and development of an innovative product or process which promises tangible direct benefits for the Indian economy. The project should be proposed by an Indian company and US Company as a team, with each member having a specified role and capability in the development and commercialisation of technology. The assistance under the programme can be availed for any product/process and no priority sectors have been indicated for the purpose, except that it should not relate to defence/armament, surveillance, weather modification or abortion related equipment and services.

Studies on Pollution in Delhi

4192. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether studies on land and water pollution to improve the present status of environment in the capital are proposed to be undertaken on the lines of recently conducted study on air pollution; and

(b) the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Studies have been made on water and land pollution. The steps taken include the following :

- (i) Water quality monitoring stations have been set up by the Central Pollution Control Board at different stretches of river Yamuna; and
- (ii) A scheme on waste water disposal on land has been taken up.

Off-Shore Ocean Bottom Electromagnetic Studies

4193. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether off-shore ocean bottom electromagnetic (OBE) studies have been started by the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism (IIG) to discover oil below the sea bed; and

(b) if so, locations where the studies have started or likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Fraud in Pagra Nawada Dalsingh Sarai Branch of Union Bank of India

4194. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a fraud was detected in the Union Bank of India Branch at Pagra Nawada Dalsingh Sarai in Bihar on 4 March, 1982;

(b) whether a first information report was registered in Police Station at Dalsingh

Sarai, Samastipur district on 4 March, 1982;

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken so far; and

(d) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Union Bank of India has reported that the ex-Branch Manager of its Pagra Nawada Branch took on 4.3.82 a sum of Rs. 1.90 lakhs from the Bank's Cash safe for depositing with State Bank of India, Dalsingh Sarai Branch. However, he deposited only Rs. 0.70 lakh instead of Rs. 1.90 lakhs, swindling the balance amount of Rs. 1.20 lakhs.

(b) to (d). The Bank has reported that a complaint was lodged with the Dalsingh Sarai Police Station, Samastipur, on 4.3.82. The police have charge-sheeted the ex-Branch Manager, his nephew and the Head Cashier at the Branch at that time for the embezzlement of Rs. 1.20 lakhs. The Bank has further reported that both the Branch Manager and Head Cashier have been placed under suspension from the Bank's service.

Income Tax Raids in Gujarat

4195. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of income tax raids conducted in Gujarat during the year 1986; district-wise; and

(b) the amount unearthed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). During the year 1986, 668 searches were conducted in Gujarat which resulted in seizure of *prima facie* unaccounted assets worth Rs. 621.17 lakhs. Due to large number of searches, it is not practicable to give district-wise break-up.

Air Pollution from Chemical Industries in Vadodara

4196. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to prevent further expansion of existing chemical units or setting up of new chemical-based units to control further air pollution; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). According to procedure laid down by the Government, proposals for expansion of existing chemical units or setting up of new chemical units, are required to be cleared from environment angle including air pollution aspects, prior to issuance of licence.

Loans to Weaker Sections under 20 Point Programme

4197. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loans given to weaker sections under 20-Point Pro-

gramme, State-wise and bank-wise and the amount of recoveries expected achieved;

(b) the total loans given to small scale industries, medium and large scale industries during Sixth Five Year Plan and the recoveries expected achieved; and

(c) whether Government have plans to achieve 100 per cent recoveries and if so, the time-span proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India has reported that the present data reporting system does not yield information relating to advances for weaker sections under the 20-Point Programme and amount of recoveries expected against these advances in the manner asked for. However, latest available statewide and bank-wise details of outstanding advances of public sector banks under the 20-Point Programme as at the end of June 1985 are set out respectively in statement-I and statement-II below.

Details of outstanding bank credit to small, medium and large scale industrial units as at the end of each year for the last six years are indicated below :

(Rs. in Crores)

As at the end of December	Small Scale	Medium Scale	Large Scale
1980	385.77	178.42	1324.47
1981	359.07	187.63	1478.84
1982	568.97	225.76	1790.60
1983	728.99	357.97	2014.33
1984	879.69	428.58	2330.12
1985	1070.67	220.02	2980.24

(c) The risk of some of the advances becoming difficult for recovery is inherent in the lending operations of the banks. It may not, therefore, be possible to achieve 100 per cent recovery of banks' advances at any point of time.

Statement-I

State-wise Advances under the 20-Point Programme by Public Sector Banks at the end of June 1985*

2

(Amount in lakhs of Rs.)

Name of State/ Union Territory	Balance outstanding
	2

I. Northern Region

1. Haryana	16638.45
2. Himachal Pradesh	7686.27
3. Jammu and Kashmir	4222.68
4. Punjab	26166.33
5. Rajasthan	26073.69
6. Chandigarh	14817.85
7. Delhi	3050.66

II. North Eastern-Region

8. Assam	12448.93
9. Manipur	212.53
10. Meghalaya	2401.35
11. Nagaland	519.20
12. Tripura	465.67
13. Arunachal Pradesh	177.78
14. Mizoram	373.94
15. Sikkim	287.83

III. Eastern Region

16. Bihar	50076.19
17. Orissa	18193.38
18. West Bengal	24056.27
19. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	48.14

IV. Central Region

20. Madhya Pradesh	54007.65
21. Uttar Pradesh	71058.97

V. Western Region

22. Gujarat	42349.17
23. Maharashtra	51015.86
24. Goa, Daman and Diu	847.33
25. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26.01

VI. Southern Region

26. Andhra Pradesh	58016.40
27. Karnataka	46715.25
28. Kerala	25147.02
29. Tamil Nadu	43169.00
30. Pondicherry	2711.57
31. Lakshadweep	90.92

All India 603072.29

*Does not included information from United Bank of India.

Statement-II

Bankwise Advances under the 20-Point Programme by Public Sector Banks as at the end of June 1985*

(Amount in lakhs of Rs.)

Name of the Bank	Balance outstanding
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2

1. State Bank of India	191021.47
2. S.B. of Bikaner and Jaipur	12341.15
3. State Bank of Hyderabad	7110.96
4. State Bank of Indore	4601.63
5. State Bank of Mysore	7395.92

1	2
6. State Bank of Patiala	12450.52
7. State Bank of Saurashtra	4566.14
8. State Bank of Travancore	4997.48
9. Allahabad Bank	15766.05
10. Andhra Bank	18701.89
11. Bank of Baroda	30829.76
12. Bank of India	17605.67
13. Bank of Maharashtra	8875.92
14. Canara Bank	39960.07
15. Central Bank of India	44562.49
16. Corporation Bank	1975.21
17. Dena Bank	14467.67
18. Indian Bank	10430.90
19. Indian Overseas Bank	17737.07
20. New Bank of India	3319.44
21. Oriental Bank of Commerce	3028.73
22. Punjab National Bank	43501.64
23. Punjab and Sind Bank	5185.98
24. Syndicate Bank	44685.34
25. Union Bank of India	18861.15
26. UCO Bank	15360.12
27. Vijaya Bank	3731.92
Total	603072.29

*Does not include information from United Bank of India.

Delay in Completion of Narora Atomic Power Plant

4198. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Unit-I of the Narora Atomic Plant Project is not likely to be commissioned in 1988 as planned;

(b) if so, the reasons of the off-repeated delays; and

(c) the steps proposed for the expeditious commissioning of the plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c). Manufacturing problems especially of steam generators which had cropped up with regard to the Narora Atomic Power Plant have been overcome and unit-I of the Plant is expected to be commissioned in the latter half of 1988.

Wasteland Development Project by World Bank

4199. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has provided assistance for any project for the development of waste land in the country;

(b) if so, the States selected where the project will be implemented; and

(c) the basis of selection of States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The World Bank has given assistance for implementing Social Forestry Projects which include afforestation/Development of Wastelands.

(b) The States in which assistance is being given are : West Bengal, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh.

(c) The Social Forestry Projects for external assistance are selected on the basis

of funding capacity of the State, technical and economic viability, and the likely benefits from the Project.

**Misappropriation by Bank Officials
in Karnataka**

400. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) total amount of misappropriation/defalcation by nationalised bank officials in Karnataka during 1986; and

(b) action taken against those officials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India has reported that the present data reporting system does not yield information in respect of misappropriation/defalcation by nationalised bank officials in Karnataka during 1986 as its system of maintaining and compiling statistics about frauds is bank-wise, year-wise. However, information regarding the total number of cases of frauds perpetrated in Public Sector Banks in India and the amount involved therein, irrespective of the dates of occurrence, as reported by Public Sector Banks to RBI is given below :

No. of frauds	Amount involved
1822	Rs. 44.42 crores

The Reserve Bank of India has intimated that the information regarding the number of delinquent employees against whom action has been taken for their involvement in cases of frauds as reported to it by Public Sector Banks during 1986 is as given below :

(1) No. of employees convicted on charges of frauds	22
(2) No. of employees given major/minor penalties	449
(3) No. of employees against whom prosecution is pending in courts	275

(as on 31.12.86)

(4) No. of employees against whom departmental proceedings are pending 431

(as on 31.12.86)

**Extinction of Mammals, Reptiles
and Amphibians**

4201. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than 70 species of mammals and 17 species of amphibians and reptiles are facing threat of extinction in our country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any study has been conducted and if so, the outcome thereof, and

(c) the steps taken to protect these species ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Eightyone species of mammals, fifteen species of reptiles and three species of amphibians are regarded as threatened species from India. This has been recorded by the Zoological Survey of India in its publication "Threatened Animals of India."

(c) A statement is given below.

Statement

*Main steps taken for the protection of
threatened species*

A number of initiatives have been taken in recent years for wildlife conservation in India. The important measures are given below :

(a) A comprehensive legislation called the wild life (Protection) Act, 1972 has been enacted to provide uniform legislation for the protection of wildlife in the country. However, this Act is not applicable to Jammu and Kashmir which has a similar Act called the Jammu and Kashmir Wild life (Protection) Act, 1978.

- (b) The Forest Conservation Act, 1980 checks the indiscriminate diversion to non-forest use of forests land which are the main habitat of wildlife in the country.
- (c) The network of protected areas in the country has been expanded to include 60 National Parks and 258 Sanctuaries. It covers about 4 per cent of total land area and about 15 per cent of the forest area of the country.
- (d) Special projects like Project Tiger and Crocodile Project, have been launched to save the endangered species and these have proved successful.
- (e) Trade and commerce as well as import and export of wild animals, birds, plants and their derivatives are strictly controlled.
- (f) Centrally sponsored schemes have been launched to aid the development of National Parks and sanctuaries (including Tiger Reserves), and zoos to promote conservation awareness captive breeding and education. New schemes have been started during VII five year plan period for control of poaching of wild animals and captive breeding of endangered species.

A national level institute called the Wildlife Institute of India has been established for providing training in wildlife management, wildlife education and research.

- (b) India is a signatory to five important international and bilateral conventions. They are the Convention on International Trade in Endangered species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Wetlands, Whaling, Migratory Species and with USSR on Migratory Birds.
- (i) The National Wildlife Action Plan has been adopted which provides the framework of strategy as well

as of programmes and projects, for wildlife conservation in future. Its main components are :

- Establishment of a representative network of protected areas,
- Management of protected areas and habitat restoration,
- Wildlife protection in multi-use areas,
- Rehabilitation of endangered and threatened species.
- Captive breeding programme,
- Wildlife education and interpretation,
- Research and monitoring,
- Domestic legislation and international conventions,
- National conservation strategy,
- Collaboration with voluntary bodies/non-governmental organisations.

While action has been initiated on most of the components of the Action Plan, more notable steps taken are given below :

A survey of all National Parks and sanctuaries and other areas deserving protection status has been taken up with a view to strengthen and enlarge the network of protected areas in the country. Guidelines for the preparation of management plans of wildlife reserves have been drawn up and circulated to all the States and Union Territories.

Guidelines have been developed for eliciting people's support for wildlife conservation. These have also been circulated to all the States and Union Territories.

Review and revision of National Forest Policy have been taken up to incorporate substantial concerns for wildlife conservation.

- Further amendments to the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 are under examination.
- Captive breeding and rehabilitation programmes have been launched.
- Model interpretation facilities are being established in some national parks and zoos.
- Wildlife Institute of India has taken up wildlife training and research activities in the field of wildlife.

Utilisation of Funds by States

4202. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA

REDDY : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise break of funds utilised by the various States/Union Territories under Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan during the 1985-86; and

(b) the States that have utilised these funds fully and the States which have not utilised the funds fully ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Information is given in the statement below.

Statement

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	Tribal sub-Plan		Special Component plan	
		Funds Provided	Funds Utilised	Funds Provided	Funds Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4000.96	3449.26	12064.00	10565.00
2.	Assam	5243.82	5005.28	1044.00	386.00
3.	Bihar	21377.41	23213.26	6727.00	5621.00
4.	Gujarat	9599.66	9262.79	2587.00	2492.00
5.	Haryana	—	—	3033.00	2911.00*
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1742.31	1666.32	1949.00	1949.00*
7.	J and K	—	—	956.00	956.00*
8.	Karnataka	518.10	573.81	6793.00	6717.00
9.	Kerala	438.36	694.95	2958.00	2885.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	24116.98	23374.50	6332.00	6340.00*
11.	Maharashtra	8877.61	10454.63	4287.00	6232.00
12.	Manipur	2866.26	2866.30	142.00	142.00*
13.	Orissa	15762.03	15743.85	3651.00	3885.00*
14.	Punjab	—	—	2187.00	1776.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Rajasthan	6863.96	6676.20	6647.00	6647.00*
16.	Sikkim	69.40	68.79	46.00	46.00*
17.	Tripura	2372.05	2591.86	755.00	686.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	620.62	618.31	12616.00	12616.00*
19.	Uttar Pradesh	173.75	137.27	17267.00	17582.00*
20.	West Bengal	3109.05	2956.18	6542.00	6541.00*
21.	Delhi	—	—	1643.00	1583.00
22.	Chandigarh	—	—	198.00	198.00*
23.	Pondicherry	—	—	520.00	478.00
24.	Goa, Daman and Diu	35.96	35.95	83.00	63.00
25.	A and N Islands	369.48	217.78	—	—

*Provisional.

Introduction of Area Planning

4203. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce area planning as against the existing concept of departmental planning;

(b) if so, whether it would be initially introduced for hill states/regions by coordinating the programmes of various related departments so as to launch an integrated planning and coordinated action;

(c) the likely date by which a decision will be taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not accepting this changed concept for planning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) to (d). The Government have adopted an area approach for the development of backward areas in the country over successive Five Year Plans. There are various Special Area Development Programmes like the Drought Prone Area

Development Programme, Desert Development Programme, Western Ghats Development Programme, Border Areas Development Programme, Programme for the Accelerated Development of the Dacoity Prone Areas of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and the programmes for providing incentives for setting up industries in the industrially backward areas. Special Central Assistance is also being provided for the development of hill areas and tribal areas.

Fixation of Physical Targets for Project Implementation

4204. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered a suggestion that for all hill States/Regions, physical targets rather than fiscal targets should be set up in respect of implementation/execution of various projects; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI

SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b). The size of the State Plans are determined on the basis of their own resources and the level of central assistance, admissible to them. Within the framework of broad national objectives and priorities, and consistent with the need and resource availability, as far as feasible, both physical and financial targets are fixed for various sectors/sub-sectors/projects in the all States and Union Territories including designated hill areas and the hill States.

Reservation of Public Issues to Semi-Urban and Rural Area Investors

4205. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reserve a certain proportion of select public issues of debentures and equities solely for investors from semi-urban and rural areas;

(b) if so, by what time a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken and the main features of the schemes; and

(c) whether there are any other plans to attract investments and ensure returns to rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

(c) There are various options and facilities already available for the rural investors. These are periodically reviewed to bring about necessary modifications and improvements.

Accounting Years for Income Tax Assesseees

4206. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to have four accounting years for different categories of assesseees of Income Tax; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Sub-Standard Electronic Components

4207. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
SHRI T. BALA GOUD :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) number of cases which have come to the notice of Union Government where people were found manufacturing sub-standard TV sets, radio sets and VCRs during the last three years; and

(b) the number of cases in Delhi where people have been arrested for manufacturing the above items and selling them as imported items ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No general complaint of such nature has been received in the Department of Electronics.

(b) Does not arise.

Bank Advances to Sick Units

4208. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the break-up of bank advances made to small-scale sick units and the names of industrial units which have been provided with a loan exceeding rupees one crore each;

(b) whether the amount so advanced is being recovered; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that there were 1,28,674 sick small scale industrial units with outstanding bank credit of Rs. 1182.58 crores as at the end of June, 1986. There were 637 sick units (including medium and large) individually enjoying aggregate bank credit limit of Rs. 1 crores and above from banking system as at the end of December, 1985 (latest available). As per the statutes governing public sector banks, information relating to the individual constituents of banks cannot be divulged.

(b) and (c). Rehabilitation packages drawn up for potentially viable sick units provide for repayment of loans of banks as per the repayment schedules drawn therein. Efforts are also made by banks to recover their dues from non-viable units. Data reporting system does not yield State-wise information about the quantum of advances recovered separately from sick units.

[*Translation*]

Plants for Manufacture of Morphine

4209 SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the places in the country where plants have been set up to manufacture morphine from opium;

(b) whether production of opium has increased as a result of the setting up of these plants;

(c) whether a big plant for the purpose is going to be set up shortly in Chittor district of Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Morphine, besides certain other alkaloids, is extracted from opium in the Government Opium and Alkaloid Works at Gazipur (U.P.) and Neemuch (M.P.).

(b) and (c). No, Sir,

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Development of Space Technologies

4210 SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the progress made in the field of development of Space technologies for peaceful purpose in the Country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : A statement is given below :

Statement

In pursuance of the primary objective of Indian Space Programme which is to establish a self-reliant base and bring the benefits of space technology to the common man, a well knit, integrated space programme has been evolved in the following three phases :

1. Establishment of infrastructure and development of expertise.
2. Undertake a series of planned experimental missions in the development of Satellites, launch vehicles and applications of space technology.
3. Operationalise the space services.

Towards this end, over the last few years, ISRO has successfully developed a series of sounding rockets and a modest capability to launch satellites upto 150 Kgs., seven experimental application Satellites and a demonstration of satellite applications to establish nationwide services in communication, radio networking, Meteorological imaging and remote sensing of India natural resources. Out of these, three satellites weighing about 40 Kg each were launched using the indigenously developed Satellite Launch Vehicle-SLV-3. The launch vehicle technology is further upgraded through the development of the closed-loop guidance system and strap-on boosters for the Augmented

Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV) to place a 150 Kg payload in low earth orbit. In addition, work is in progress to develop the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) with the capability of placing a 1000 Kg. Remote Sensing Satellite in 900 Km. sun synchronous orbit by 1989-90. Advance actions have been initiated to develop the cryogenic Liquid Propellant Upper stage for the realisation of GSLV by 1994 capable of launching second generation INSAT class of satellites. In areas of Satellites and Satellite Applications, nationwide operationalisation of space services has already begun thus providing vital benefits to the country.

Communication :

While gaining experience in software, Ground System Management and Advance communication experiments through SITE Programme using ATS-6 Satellite of NASA and STEP using Franco-German Satellite, Symphony, parallel efforts were mounted in late 70's to develop indigenous Geostationary communication Satellite APPLE, following the successful launch of Aryabhata and Bhaskara. APPLE, launched in 1981 was used for over two years to carry out advanced communication experiments enabling the definition of unique operational INSAT system. With the successful launch of INSAT-1B in 1983, vital communication services have been fully operationalised providing much benefits to the nation. These include long distance domestic tele-communications including Remote Area Communication, Radio networking, TV broadcast to the entire nation covering over 60 per cent of the Nation's population, Meteorological imaging every half-an-hour each day, automatic areas specific disaster warning system in cyclone-prone areas. Many new and innovative services such as Data Networking, Rural Telegraphy to the North-East Region of the country, expansion of TV to cover over 91 per cent of the Nation's population and Search and Rescue mechanism to provide immediate relief to ships in distress, etc. are being progressively implemented. INSAT-1B will be followed by INSAT-1C in 1988 and INSAT-1D in 1989. The second generation INSAT-II, being developed indigenously which are twice as complex and for about twice the capacity of INSAT system, will start flowing into the main stream from 1990 onwards.

Remote Sensing :

Beginning with aerial Remote Sensing and experimental Remote Sensing Missions, using Bhaskara I and II, total operational status in Remote Sensing will be reached with launch of State-of-Art Remote Sensing Satellite IRS-1 in the second half of the year. Already from the Data obtained and being obtained from Bhaskara, Landsat and SPOT Satellite, many vital remote sensing applications have been operationalised. These include regular prediction of snow melt which is the main water resources in northern India; delineation of waste land at village level as a first step towards its reclamation; regular monitoring of forest cover and vegetation; the underground water potential at micro level and mapping of flood affected areas. Detection of mineral resources, monitoring of major agricultural crops on a regular basis, drought management, urban studies and regular monitoring of the Nation's environment are some of the studies which have already been taken up with appropriate user agencies on a time bound mission basis for operationalisation in the coming two or three years. IRS-1 will be regularly followed by other similar probably even more powerful Remote Sensing satellites. In the Ninety's IRS series will be launched using our own indigenous launch vehicle PSLV.

An inter-departmental National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS) has been established with Department of Space as a nodal agency to co-ordinate and fully operationalise Remote Sensing Applications of immediate relevance to the development of the nation such as forestry, ground water, minerals, drinking water, soil monitoring, agriculture, wasteland, mapping and ocean resources.

Space Sciences :

In the area of space sciences, many experiments have been conducted with balloons and sounding rockets for investigation in the upper atmosphere and astronomy. Regular weekly synoptic rocket soundings are being carried out as a part of the Indian Middle Atmospheric Programme (IMAP). Powerful inter-departmental facility with MST radar is being set up to provide scientists a powerful tool to explore the atmosphere all the way upto 100 Kms. SROSS 3 and 4 Satellites to be launched on ASLV are

earmarked to carry out Astronomic and Aeronomic Investigations.

Space-Industry Interface :

Appropriate linkage have been established between Space and Industry on one hand and Space and academic institutions on the other. These include :

- (i) Technology transfer from ISRO to Industries;
- (ii) Technological Consultancy by ISRO;
- (iii) Utilisation of technology potential in Industry by ISRO; and
- (iv) Supply of goods and services from Industry to ISRO.

In addition to successfully transferring over 100 technologies developed by ISRO to Industries, in the present plan, about 50 per cent of the plan allocation is spent in the Indian Industry.

Summary :

In Summing, two decades of Space work has already led to the operationalisation of Space services providing vital inputs to the nation in the areas of communication, Meteorology and Remote Sensing of Natural Resources of the country. A self-reliant base in rocket technology, Satellite, Satellite and Space Applications has been established. Effective interfaces between academic institutions and Industries are being established to ensure that the growing demands on Space services in the next decade will be met through indigenous efforts to ensure that the full benefits of space technology flows to the mainstream of the nation.

Excavation of Ancient Cities by National Institute of Oceanography

4211. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH :
SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY ;

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Institute of Oceanography had taken up projects for excavation of submerged ancient cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the places identified by the marine archaeologists and the amount to be spent in this regard; and

(d) whether the technology and tools to be utilised are indigenously developed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir, the National Institute of Oceanography is providing base facilities to a DST funded project on marine archaeological studies in Indian waters.

(b) and (c). 1. The project envisages excavation of the ancient city of Dwaraka on Gujarat coast. Gharapuri in the Elephanta Island off Bombay, Kaveripatnam on Tamilnadu coast and Kalinganagara on Andhra coast besides exploration of recovery of few shipwrecks.

2. The places partly excavated and documented are the submerge cities of Dwarakad and Bet Dwaraka.

3. The amount spent so far is about Rs. 14.5 lakhs. Amount required for further excavation during the next three years is estimated at Rs. 54 lakhs.

(d) Yes, Sir, the technology is completely indigenous; both for shallow water and deep water target search, excavation and documentation. As regards tools, except for underwater cameras and sub-bottom profiler-cum-side scan sonar, all other instruments/tools are also indigenous.

New Blanket Exchange Permit Scheme

4212. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY ;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of the new blanket exchange permit scheme introduced by the Reserve Bank of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : The Reserve Bank of India has not introduced any new blanket exchange permit scheme.

Committee to Identify and Select Irrigation Projects

4213. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee set up to identify and select irrigation projects for conducting evaluation studies has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the names of States where the studies were conducted/will be conducted during the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) A standing Committee has been constituted to guide and review the programme of carrying out post facto evaluation studies of irrigation projects.

(b) During the course of working of this Standing Committee, it was decided to earmark funds in the Annual Plan of 87-88 of States for carrying evaluation studies. Accordingly funds have been earmarked in the Annual Plan of 87-88 in respect of each State.

(c) Evaluation Studies have been carried out by States of Haryana, Punjab, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tripura and, by and large, evaluation studies will now be carried out during the Seventh Plan by all the States.

[*Translation*]

Afforestation Programme in Uttar Pradesh

4214. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will

the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give any additional assistance to Uttar Pradesh as a special incentive for implementing afforestation Programme successfully; and

(b) if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

[*English*]

Value of Currency Notes in Circulation

4215. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of currency notes in circulation as at present;

(b) total value of paper notes of smaller denominations in circulation as at present;

(c) the total number of one rupee coins in circulation as at present;

(d) whether Government propose to introduce any other coins of higher denomination in the near future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

(Figures Rs. in crores)

(a) (i) Total value of bank notes 29,141
in circulation (as on
13.3.87)

(ii) Total value of Re. 1 287
notes in circulation (as on
26.12.86)

(b) (i) Total value of Re. 1 287
denomination note in

circulation (as on
26.12.86)

(ii) Total value of Rs. 2 601
denomination note in
circulation (as on
31.5.85)

(c) Total number of one rupee coins in
circulation (as on 26.12.86) is 3157 million
pieces.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Long Term Policy on Atmosphere

4216 SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state :

(a) whether Government's attention has
been drawn to the prediction made by the
Scientists to the effect that the temperature
of earth will rise by 30°C after sixty years
and the atmosphere will become hot giving
rise to a number of hazards;

(b) if so, whether Government propose
to formulated a long term policy in this
regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF
STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF
OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC
ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE
(SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes,
Sir. A rise of about 3°C in global tempera-

ture has been predicted by studies in deve-
loped countries. However, accuracy of
such predictions is yet to be established.

(b) and (c). An increase of about 3°C
in global surface temperature could increase
rainfall by about 7 to 10 per cent on an
average over the globe. This is not likely
pose any hazards for India and no parti-
cular long term policy decision is called for
at the present juncture.

Deposits of Commercial Banks

4217. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state :

(a) bank-wise details of the deposits
secured by the commercial banks of the
country by 31 December, 1986; and

(b) the percentage increase in the
deposits secured this year as compared to
those secured during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a)
According to Reserve Bank of India's pro-
visional data aggregate deposits of all
Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding
Regional Rural Banks) as on the last Friday
of December 1981, December 1982, Decem-
ber 1983, December 1984, December 1985
and December 1986 were Rs. 43793.74
crores, Rs. 51577.74 crores, Rs. 60539.76
crores, Rs. 70769.12 crores, Rs. 84201.13
crores and Rs. 100710.79 crores respectively.

(b) The percentage increase in the
deposits secured this year as compared to
those secured during the last Five years as
on the last Friday of month of December is
indicated below :

(Per Cent)

	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1983	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986
Percentage increase	+17.77	+17.38	+16.9	+18.98	+19.61

[English]

Increase in Service Charges by Nationalised Banks

4218. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether service charges of the private banks are lower than those of nationalised banks;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the increase in service charges of nationalised banks were approved by Government; and

(d) if so, the rationale thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b)

The service charges are prescribed by the individual banks themselves. While information relating to the service charges of private sector banks is not readily available with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), it is possible that these vary from bank to bank.

(c) and (d). A uniform schedule of service charges has been adopted by each nationalised bank. Approval of the Government/RBI is not required for the same. The revision in the service charges has been effected by the nationalised banks with a view to cover at least partially the costs incurred by them in rendering such services to the customers. The revised charges are related to cost inputs of the banks in relation to specific services.

Loans under S.E.E.U.Y.

4219. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise target of number of persons proposed to be given loans under the Self Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth Scheme during 1986-87;

(b) the target amount of loan earmarked for each State; and

(c) whether the banks propose to develop a reporting system on monitoring repayment of such loans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The physical targets allocated to each State/Union Territory Government under the Scheme for providing Self-Employment to the Educated Unemployed Youths (SEEUY) during the year 1986-87, is given in the statement given below.

(b) Under the scheme only physical targets for the States/Union Territories are stipulated and no targets for the amount of loan are earmarked. The actual utilisation of loan will depend upon the requirements of the activity to be taken up by the borrower subject to the overall ceiling amount of loan prescribed under the scheme.

(c) Banks are required to monitor the end-use of funds lent and its repayment in respect of all loans granted by them. It will not be feasible to monitor the repayment of loans under various different programmes separately.

Statement

State/Union Territory-wise targets during 1986-87 for providing Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth

Name of the State/ Union Territories	Targets for 1986-87
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	17300
2. Assam	6200
3. Bihar	29600
4. Gujarat	10700
5. Haryana	4600
6. Himachal Pradesh	1600
7. Jammu and Kashmir	1400
8. Karnataka	12400

1	2
9. Kerala	20000
10. Madhya Pradesh	17600
11. Maharashtra	15500
12. Manipur	1500
13. Meghalaya	300
14. Nagaland	200
15. Orissa	9300
16. Punjab	15000
17. Rajasthan	10300
18. Sikkim	100
19. Tamilnadu	18100
20. Tripura	900
21. Uttar Pradesh	31300
22. West Bengal	24300
23. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100
24. Arunachal Pradesh	100
25. Chandigarh	500
26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100
27. Goa, Daman and Diu	350
28. Mizoram	250
29. Pondicherry	450
Total Targets	2,50,000

Development of Software Agency

4250. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A K. PATEL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the exporters of electronic

softwares have pointed out some difficulties faced by them;

(b) if so, details thereof and Government's reaction thereon;

(c) whether Government propose to set up any software development agency; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). The exporters of electronics software have shown concern for the following :

1. Marketing of computer software;
2. Non-availability of software tools;
3. Delay in processing the licence application.

Government have recently announced a policy, on 'Computer Software Export, Software Development and Training.'

With the announcement of new software policy, the Department of Electronics have taken the following steps :

1. A provision of 30% foreign exchange of the net FE earned by the exporters is available for marketing activities.
2. Software has been allowed to be imported on OGL for actual user.
3. Inter-Ministrial Standing Committee (IMSC) in Department of Electronics is functioning as an effective instrument for single window clearance for all the cases relating to software export.

(c) and (d). Department of Electronics have established a Software Development Agency to promote the integrated growth of

the software industry for domestic as well as export markets.

International Workshop on Agro-forestry for Rural Needs

4221. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an International Workshop on Agro-forestry for rural needs was held recently in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of suggestions made at the Workshop for the development of Agro-forestry in the country and particularly in rural and tribal areas; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement these suggestions for providing fuelwood and fodder to rural population ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Society of Tree Scientists held an International Workshop on Agro-forestry for rural needs from February 22-24, 87 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi.

(b) and (c). The organisers have not sent the proceedings or recommendations of the workshop as yet.

[Translation]

Clearance of Motorable Road in Almora District of U.P.

4222. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether necessary approval has been accorded to the construction of Kathpudia Chhina-Seraghat motor road in Almora district, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND

FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Violation of the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 has occurred in this case.

Afforestation Programme in U.P.

4223. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the total area of fallow land in Uttar Pradesh where there is no forest cover;

(b) whether any afforestation programme has been chalked out for these areas; and

(c) if so, the percentage of fallow land where trees will be planted each year and the amount allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) According to the estimates of the Wastelands in India given in the publication of the year 1984 of the Society of Promotion of Wastelands Development the fallow land (excluding current fallow) in Uttar Pradesh is 6.07 lakh ha.

(b) and (c). There is no specific programme of afforestation of Fallow Lands. However, farm forestry component in Social Forestry and programmes under NREP and RLEGP assist farmers in afforestation of fallow lands.

Achievement under 20-Point Programme by U.P.

4224. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state the achievement made by Uttar Pradesh in respect of implementation of each point of the 20-Point Programme during 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : A statement showing the performance of Uttar Pradesh in the implementation of

Points/Items under the 20-Point Programme during 11 months of 1986-87 (April, 86 to February, 87) reported in the Monthly Progress Report is given below. Information in respect of remaining items will be available only after the close of the year.

Statement

Performance of Uttar Pradesh in T.P.P. during 1986-87

Points	Units	1986-87 Annual Target	April 86 to Feb. 87		
			Target	Achieve- ment	%age
3A I.R.D.P. old	Thousands	399.0	352.5	347.0	98
I.R.D.P. new	-do-	233.0	205.8	207.0	101
3B N.R.E.P.	Lakh	382.0	301.1	404.0	122
3C R.L.E.G.P.	-do-	390.0	338.0	409.6	121
4 Surplus land	Acres	2000	1753	4111	235
6 Bonded Labour	Nos.	4000	3427	3238	94
7A S.C. Welfare	Thousands	300.0	272.0	263.6	134
7B S.T. Welfare	-do-	3.2	2.9	2.9	100
8 Drinking Water Supply to villages	Nos.	5515	4816	9688	201
9A House Sites	Thousands	50.0	45.3	81.2	179
9B Construction Assistance	-do-	28.8	26.1	29.3	112
10A Slum Popula- tion Covered	-do-	162.0	146.9	202.7	138
10B EWS Houses	-do-	24.0	20.8	18.7	90
11A Villages Electrified	Nos.	3610	3020	2837	94
11B Pumpsets Energisation	Thousands	30.0	25.7	20.3	79
12A Tree Plantation	Lakh	4500.0	4335.0	4865.0	112
12B Bio-gas Plants	Nos.	20,000	16,000	19,732	123
13 Sterilisation	Thousands	65.00	574.2	574.6	100.06
14A P.H.C.	Nos.	500	367	Nil	Nil
14B Sub-Centres	Nos.	1500	1100	Nil	Nil
15 I.C.D.S. Blocks	Nos.	27	25	24	96
17 Fair Price Shops	Nos.	4000	2667	3904	146
18 Small Scale Units set-up	Thousands	18.0	12.0	17.8	148

Opening of New Branches of Regional Rural Banks

4225. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the various regional rural banks have finalised the programme of selecting places for opening of new branches during the next two years; and

(b) if so, the names of the places where branches of Nainital, Almora and Pithoragarh regional rural banks are proposed to be opened during 1987-88 and 1988-89 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Under the current Branch Licensing Policy for 1985-90, the Lead Banks are

required to identify centres on the basis of criteria laid down in the Policy and have them approved in the District Consultative Committees. Thereafter the State Governments are required to forward the lists of identified centres approved by them to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). RBI has allotted 13 centres to Nainital-Almora Kshetriya Gramin Bank for opening branches in Nainital and Almora Districts and 22 centres to Pithoragarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank for opening branches in Pithoragarh District as per details given in the statement given below. Yearwise targets have not been prescribed for opening branches by the banks. However, RBI has advised the banks that the opening of branches should be evenly spread over the remaining period of the Branch Licensing Policy.

Statement

Names of centres allotted to Nainital Almora Kshetriya Gramin Bank and Pithoragarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank

I. Nainital-Almora Kshetriya Gramin Bank

Name of District	Name of Centres
1	2
Nainital	1. Patwadangar
	2. Jannkat
	3. Maldhanchaur
	4. Satbunga
	5. Nathuakhan
Almora	6. Chhina
	7. Bhoia
	8. Kanarichhia
	9. Harsila
	10. Bharari
	11. Basaut
	12. Machhorb
	13. Kandhar

1

2

II. Pithoragarh Kshetriya Gramla Baak

Pithoragarh

1. Kwiti
2. Dhunaghat
3. Pipli
4. Bhagichaura
5. Amodi
6. Sukhidhang
7. Tawaghat
8. Baram
9. Madmanle
10. Chahaj (Duni)
11. Jaurasi
12. Bardasan
13. Tejam
14. Madkot
15. Bhuwani
16. Digali Chod
17. Chethi
18. Chaudmanya
19. Paleta
20. Gurna
21. Baluwakot
22. Mowani

(English)

Environment Studies on Mining

4226. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI :
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of scientific programmes
drawn up by the Centre for studies in

mining environment set up at Indian School
of Mines Dhanbad;

(b) the functions of National Environ-
mental Advisory Committee; and

(c) the action taken on the recommen-
dations made by this Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND

FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The Centre would initiate and concentrate work in the following areas :

- (1) Land reclamation with predetermined landuse pattern.
- (2) Water and atmospheric pollution due to mining activities and their control strategies.
- (3) Safe Disposal of tailings.
- (4) Vegetation and creation of fauna habitats.
- (5) Short and long term Training Programmes in Environment related aspects of mining.

(b) The Committee's term has ended on 15.1.86. It has not been reconstituted. The functions of the National Environmental Advisory Committee were :

- (1) To highlight environmental issues and give advice on remedial action;
- (2) To raise public discussion on national issues of environmental significance;
- (3) To promote public commitment and participation in environmental programmes; and
- (4) To provide feedback on people's perception of national environmental priorities and action plans.

(c) The Committee met thrice and its members have given their perception on environmental issues. There are no specific recommendations on which action has to be taken.

Environment Programmes

4227. **SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI :** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether financial contributions have been made for implementation of programmes and projects envisaged by United Nations Environment Programme, International Union for Conservation of Nature and South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme;

(b) if so, the names of programmes and projects chalked out by these Agencies during 1985-86 and 1986-87 (upto December, 1986); and

(c) in what way the programmes and projects drawn up by UNEP, IUCN and SACEP during 1985-86 and 1986-87 (upto December '86) will help the environmental conditions of country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

Statement *

1. India makes financial contributions to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme (SACEP).

2.1. Following are the annual programmes/projects taken up by the UNEP :

- (i) Environmental Assessment (Earth Watch)
- (ii) Environmental Education and Training.
- (iii) Arid and Semi-Arid Lands Eco-System and Desertification Control.
- (iv) Environmental Law.
- (v) Natural Disasters.
- (vi) Tropical Forest Eco-System.
- (vii) Human Settlements.
- (viii) Global Marine Environment.
- (ix) Regional Seas.
- (x) Wildlife and protected area.

2.2. Following are the programmes/projects of SACEP :

- (i) South Asian Seas Programme.
- (ii) Environmental Education.

(iii) Declaration on the year of trees for South Asia, 1988.

(iv) Conservation of Mangroves.

(v) Central and Island Eco-System.

(vi) Environment Impact Assessment.

(vii) Environmental Education.

(viii) Desertification.

(ix) Integrated Vector Control.

(x) Management of Natural Resources.

2.3. Following are the programmes/projects of IUCN :

(i) Conservation Planning.

(ii) Education Information and Training.

(iii) Ecology.

(iv) Parks and protected areas species survival.

(v) Area based conservation.

(vi) Environmental Laws and Policy.

3. The programmes/projects drawn up by these organisations help the country through exchange of information, workshops and seminars.

Loan Applications received by Nationalised Banks in Raigad District

4228. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for loans under various schemes received by nationalised banks in Raigad District, Maharashtra, during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 (till January, 1987);

(b) the number of applications sanctioned, rejected and pending for more than six months and one year separately; and

(c) the reasons for rejecting applications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent possible.

NRIs Investments

4229. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the investment made by the non-resident Indians during the past three years, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : The investments made by Non-Resident Indians under various Schemes during the last three years are :

(Rupees in crores)

	As on 31.12.84	As on 31.12.85	As on 31.12.86
1. Direct Investment (Proposals Approved)	224.88	477.23	941.72
2. Portfolio Investment (Actual purchase of Shares/ and Debentures)	46.63	53.03	58.32 (P)
3. Bank Deposits (Outstanding balances in NRE/FCNR A/cs.)	3502.87	5027.88	7388.92 (P)

(P)—Provisional.

State-wise data is not compiled at present.

**Loans by Indian Overseas Bank for
Setting up Industries in
Orissa**

4230. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branches of Indian Overseas Bank opened in Orissa;

(b) whether Indian Overseas Bank has been given loans to set up industries;

(c) if so, the amount of loan given by Indian Overseas Bank to set up industries in Orissa during the last three years; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Indian Overseas Bank (IOB) has reported that as on date it has 37 branches functioning in Orissa.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The details of outstanding advances of IOB in respect of Small Scale, Medium and Large Scale industries in Orissa during the last three years are indicated below :

(Rs. in lacs)

		Amount outstanding
Outstanding at the end of	1984	1340.47
-do-	1985	1486.16
-do-	1986*	1543.64

*Note : The figures are provisional.

**Opening of Regional Centres of National
Institute of Oceanography**

4231. **SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL** : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any

proposal to establish more regional centres of National Institute of Oceanography;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to open one such regional centre in Orissa; and

(c) the number of regional centres of National Institute of Oceanography proposed to be opened in 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir, Government have no such proposal at present.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Conservation of Ecological Balance

4232. **SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI** : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state the details of steps Government propose to take to conserve the environmental as well as ecological balance in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : Steps adopted by the Government to conserve and maintain the ecological balance in the country include :

- Ecologically fragile and biologically rich areas are being preserved as national park, sanctuaries and proposed biosphere reserves.
- 60 national parks and 258 wildlife sanctuaries have been set-up for protection of threatened species of plants and animals and their habitats. 13 sites have been identified for designation as "Biosphere Reserves" in which living resources would be conserved in their natural habitat. Nilgiri Biosphere has been set-up w.e.f. 1st September, 1986.
- Besides protection of forests concerted measures have been adopted for afforestation of degraded lands.

Programmes in social forestry, farm forestry, soil conservation and eco-regeneration have been intensified.

- The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 has been enacted and it has reduced the diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes. The rate of diversion of forests for non-forestry purposes has been brought down from 15 lakh hectares to 6500 hectares (average) per year.
- Guidelines have been issued to the States and Union territories for preparation of working (management) plans and to strengthen enforcement machinery at the field level.
- Agency/Contractor system has been eliminated in most areas of the country.
- Department of Environment at the Centre and 18 States and Union territories examine major development project from environmental angle and suggest incorporation of necessary preventive and mitigative measures to prevent/reduce the adverse impacts.
- Important wetlands in the country have been identified for developing an intensive conservation programme.
- National Wildlife action plan has been formulated and financial assistance is being given to states for better management of National Parks, sanctuaries.
- Special assistance is being provided to 15 areas selected as Tiger reserves.
- Special projects for conservation of endangered and threatened species like Rhino, Snow leopard, White winged wood duck, Gharial and Turtles are being implemented.
- Central Pollution Control Board and their counterparts in the states are trying to ensure that the air and water pollution from the various

polluting sources is kept within the permissible limits.

- Out of the 4054 industries of large and medium scale, 2076 have installed effluent treatment plants.
- Eco-development Camps, action-oriented eco-development research projects and field action projects are being implemented.
- National Awareness Campaign has been launched to create awareness at all levels through the efforts of voluntary agencies, citizen groups, educational institutions etc.
- The Government of India has suggested to the State governments/Union territories to constitute Environment Protection Council to review the work relating to environment, identifying areas requiring investigation, research and restoration in the respective states/union territories.
- During last four years 1056 crores seedlings were distributed for farm forestry.
- Under aerial seedling programme 52,192 hectares were covered during the last year.
- Tree growers Cooperatives have been established in 256 villages in five states.
- Financial assistance is given for 75 voluntary agencies for demonstration, block plantation, nursery raising, distribution and awareness raising activities of the wastelands development programme.
- A comprehensive Environment Protection Act has been enacted and rules thereunder were framed for conservation and protection of environment.
- The existing water and air prevention and control of pollution Acts are being amended to enable better and vigorous implementation.

- Greater emphasis is being given to increased production of fuel-wood, fodder and grasses.

Life Insurance Corporation Buildings in Metro Towns

4233. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Life Insurance Corporation buildings in Metro towns with floor area under occupancy by LIC itself by its offices, by LIC staff in service, by LIC staff after retirement and by relations of LIC staff who have no connection with LIC as tenants; and

(b) the reasons for keeping these buildings under occupancy by the relations of the erstwhile LIC staff ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Expansion of Operations by Grindlays Bank

4234. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Grindlays Bank is trying to expand its area of operation;

(b) if so, in which direction and whether it would involve opening of more Branches in the country;

(c) whether the bank proposes to launch an ambitious \$ 15 million capital fund for non-resident Indians;

(d) if so, where the fund is likely to be based; and

(e) whether it is proposed to be utilised in India and if so, in what manner ?

THE MINISTER ON STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e).

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that Grindlays Bank p.l.c. has not submitted any proposals for opening of additional branches in India. However, Grindlays Bank p.l.c., as part of their plan to expand their merchant banking activities, have submitted certain proposals to RBI which would include formation of subsidiaries, creation of Indian investment fund, etc. RBI has reported that it has not taken any final decision on these proposals.

Schemes for Welfare of Tribals

4235. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some new schemes are proposed to be implemented for the welfare of the tribals; and

(b) if so, what are those schemes and the amount earmarked towards implementing those schemes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From the year 1986-87 Tribal Sub-Plan strategy has been extended to cover clusters with 5000 totals population and 50% or more tribal concentration therein and to tribals outside the specific project areas. During the year 1986-87 Special Central Assistance provided for this purpose was Rs. 3199 lakhs. Rs. 1250 lakhs has been provisionally earmarked to supplement the State Plan efforts in this regard during 1987-88.

Guidelines for Raising of Euro-Currency Loan by Private Sector Companies

4236. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down by Government about the raising of Eurocurrency loans by private sector companies if so, the details thereof;

(b) the check, if any exercised over the proper spending of these loans, the payment of interest thereon and its repayment; and

(c) the names of the companies which were permitted to raise such loans during the years 1986-87 (upto 1 march, 1987) the amount of loans involved, the countries from which raised and the projects on which it is intended to be spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Companies in the Private Sector are selectively permitted to raise commercial loans abroad mainly for the import of Capital Goods. The borrowings are permitted after taking into account, *inter-alia*, the foreign exchange requirements of the project, the availability of concessional funds from bilateral and multilateral sources, and keeping in view the need to confine the debt service liability within prudent limits. Care is also taken, to ensure to the extent practicable, that the loans are not contracted on unfavourable terms and conditions.

(b) Before the permission for raising foreign currency loan is given to private companies, the proposals are examined in the light of various other Government approvals accorded to the companies. Further, the Reserve Bank of India ensures, *inter alia*, that the terms of the Government sanction are complied with and that no additional foreign exchange liability either express or implied is being assumed under the arrangement. The Reserve Bank of India also keeps a watch, through the authorised dealers in foreign exchange, on the draw-down and repayment of the loans and payment of interest and other charges thereon.

(c) The details of foreign currency loans permitted to companies in the private sector during the period from 1st April, 1986 to 1st March, 1987 are given in the Statement below.

Statement

Name of the Companies in Private Sector who had been permitted to raise Euro-currency Loans during the period 1.4.1986 to 1.3.1987

S. No.	Name of the company	Amount of Loan in foreign currency (in lakhs)	Name of Lender	Purpose of Loan
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Asahi India Safety Glass Limited	₹2186.00	Asahi Glass Co. Tokyo	Import of Capital Goods
2.	M/s. Texas Instruments (India) Pvt. Ltd.	US\$ 23.79	Texas Instrument Inc. U.S.A.	—do—
3.	M/s. South Delhi Cancer Detection Research Institution	₹614.20	M.T.B.L. Leasing (Hongkong) Co. Ltd.	Import of Sophisticated equipments
4.	M/s. Tata Iron and Steel Co.	DM 270.00	State Bank of India, Singapore	Import of Capital Goods
5.	M/s. Lion Cancer Detection Centre Trust	DM equivalent to US\$ 0.64	-do-	Import of sophisticated medical equipments

1	2	3	4	5
6.	M/s. Apar Private Ltd.	US\$ 9.35	Olivalto SPA, Italy	Import of Capital Goods
7.	M/s. Pasupati Acrylon Ltd.	US\$ 168.07	Shia Viscoso SPA Italy	-do-
8.	M/s. Gujarat State Fertilizer Co. Ltd.	\$ 0.95	Citi Bank N.A.	-do-
9.	M/s. Lion Club of Poona.	†1150.88	Mitsubishi Corpa, Singapore	Import of sophisticated medical equipments
10.	M/s. U.P. Glycols Ltd.	†8760.00	State Bank of India	Import of Capital Goods
11.	M/s. Forbes Campbell and Co. Ltd.	US\$ 4.31	Industries Ottchi, Riurite	-do-
12.	M/s. Hero Honda Motors Ltd.	[Sw.Fr 66.50 US\$ 34.00	I.F.C. (W)	-do-
13.	M/s. Bhaskar Graphic and Printing Arts Pvt. Ltd	US\$ 5.40	Credit du Nord, France	Import of Printing Machinery
14.	M/s. Writers and Publishers Ltd.	US\$ 5.35	-do-	-do-
15.	M/s. Indian Fine Blank Ltd.	SF 11.42	Heinrice Schmid A G. Switzerland	Import of Capital Goods
16.	M/s. -do-	SF 4.36	-do-	-do-
17.	M/s Kunal Machinery Manufacturers Limited	DM 3.00	Industries Serk West Germany	-do-
18.	M/s. Rishman Shipping Co. Ltd.	US\$ 2.46	KPR Transo Ceanic Fisheries (P) Ltd.	Import of Fishing Trawlers
19.	M/s. Cominco Binani Zinc Limited	DM 8.75	Lurgi Frankfurt West Germany	Import of Capital Goods
20.	M/s. Udyan Marine Products (P) Ltd.	US\$ 2.05	M/s. Crustech Ltd. England	Import of Fishing Trawlers

1	2	3	4	5
21.	M/s. Prashant Poly Concrete Products	DM 20.40	M/s. Ahlagen Fur Dosieren Mischem, W. Germany	Import of Capital Goods
22.	M/s. Kothari Industrial Corporation Limited	SF 2.94	Punjab National Bank	-do-
23.	M/s. Samura Maritime Traders Ltd.	₹4127.99	Orient Leasing Co., Japan	Import of Fishing Vessel
24.	M/s. Punjab Poly-fibres Ltd.	DM 136.12	State Bank of India	Import of Capital Goods
25.	M/s. Indian Express Newspapers Bombay (P) Ltd.	FF 412.06	-do-	-do-
26.	M/s. Bennett Coleman Co. Ltd.	£ 35.61	-do-	Import of Printing Machinery
27.	M/s. Great Atwood Limited	US\$ 120.00	Atwood Oceanic Inc. U.S.A.	Import of Capital Goods
28.	M/s. Richimen Silks Ltd.	₹4346.39	Nichiman Corpn. Japan	-do-
29.	M/s. Thomson Press India Limited	SF equivalent to US\$ 15.50	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn.	Import of Printing machinery
30.	M/s. Living Media India (P) Ltd.	SF equivalent to US\$ 10.50	-do-	-do-
31.	M/s. Indian Chronicle (P) Limited	US\$ 2.19	Hong Hua Machinery Works Ltd., Taiwan	-do-
32.	M/s. Indian Chronicle (P) Limited	US\$ 4.60	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn.	-do-
33.	M/s. K.S.K. Fisheries (P) Limited	₹700.00	Shirazuf Co. Ltd., Japan	Import of Fishing Trawlers
34.	M/s. Accident Care Unit of Sri Bhuv-peshwari Nursing Home	SF 9.22	Elscient Inc. U.S.A.	Import of sophisticated medical equipments

1	2	3	4	5
35.	M/s. Southern Petrochemical Industrial Corporation	US\$ 87.50	Samuel Montague and Co. London-Midland Bank	-do-
		US\$ 52.50	Samuel Montague and Co.	
36.	M/s. Chowgule and Co. Ltd.	US\$ 66.00	Brave Enterprises Japan	Acquisition of second-hand vessels
37.	M/s. Transport Corpn. of India Ltd.	US\$ equivalent to DKr. 38.69	Bank of India, New York, U.S.A.	-do-
38.	M/s. Varun Shipping Co. Limited	₹7120	State Bank of India	Acquisition of second-hand Tanker
39.	M/s. The Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd.	US\$ 80.00	I.F.C. (W)	-do-
40.	M/s. Hede Navigation Ltd.	US\$ 17.50	Hamelton Maritime Ltd.	-do-
41.	M/s. Graphite Vicarb Ltd.	NOK 231.67	NORAD	Import of Capital Goods
42.	M/s. Jyoti Sea Foods	US\$ 12.32	Export Finance and Insurance Corpn. Australia	Import of Fishing Vessels
43.	M/s. Indian Rayons Corpn.	US\$ 32.00 SF 50.00	I.F.C. (W)	Import of Capital Goods
44.	M/s. Pb waviwell India Ltd.	DM 5.23	Pünpen Boese KG West Germany	-do-
45.	M/s. Finnpack India Ltd.	SF 5.56 US\$ 3.65	Kansallie International Bank (Asia Pacific) Ltd., Singapore.	-do-
46.	M/s. Fiskars India Ltd.	FIN 32.00	Finish Fund for Industrial Development Corpn.	-do-
47.	M/s. Indus Food Limited	US\$ equivalent to Rs. 320.00	Bank of India	Import of Fishing Trawlers

1	2	3	4	5
48.	M/s. Indian Newspaper Bombay Ltd. (WIA)	US\$ 20.07	State Bank of India	Import of Capital Goods
49.	M/s. Cancer Institute Madras	HFL 10.56 US\$ 5.50	Needran Trading B.V. Netherland	Import of sophisticated medical equipments
50.	M/s. Surlux Diagnostic Ltd.	†1024.48	Mitsubishi Corpn. Singapore	-do-
51.	M/s. Gujarat Fushion Glass Limited	US\$ 25.25	I.F.C. (W)	Import of Capital Goods
52.	M/s. Central Indian Institute of medical Sciences	DM 7.88	Siemens A.G. West Germany	Import of Medical equipments
53.	M/s. Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Co.	DM 574.00	Chase Manhattan and State Bank of India	Import of Capital Goods
54.	M/s. Premier Extraction Ltd.	†400.00 SF 4.99	State Bank of India	-do-
55.	M/s. Madras Medical Mission	DM 8.12	Siemen A.G. West Germany	Import of Medical equipments
56.	M/s. House of Computer software System	£6.45	Copro (UK) London	Import of Capital Goods
57.	M/s. Champion Cibee and Co.	SF 1.96	AIBE SA Switzerland	-do-
58.	M/s. Bombay Urological Institute and Research Centre Bombay	DM 31.15	Bank of India	Import of Medical equipment
59.	M/s. Titan Watches Ltd.	ECU 66.56	I.F.C. (W)	Import of Capital Goods

†4560.00.

SF 69.60.

**Prices of Common Construction Items
following Budgetary Relief**

4237. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the items of common consumption which have become cheaper following budgetary reliefs proposed in 1987-88, with details; and

(b) have the benefits started reaching the common man ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) A Statement showing list of items of common consumption in respect of which excise duty reliefs have been provided in the Central Budget for 1987-88 by direct reduction in the duty rates or through extension of MODVAT, is given below.

(b) Government has impressed upon the trade and industry concerned to pass on the reliefs to the common man. Initial reports indicate that prices of some of these items are being reduced by the manufacturers.

Statement

Items of common consumer goods which will get reliefs from the budget proposals 1987

Products	Rate of duty before budget	Extent of relief by way of reduction in duty or through MODVAT
1	2	3
1. Skimmed milk powder (like Amul Milk Powder)	15%	3%
2. Condensed Milk (like Milk Maid)	15%	2%
3. Butter in packs (like Amul Butter, Vijaya butter, Parag Butter, etc.)	10%	5.7%
4. Dried vegetables in packs (like fruits etc.)	10%	3%
5. Packed fruits (like Pineapple slices, mix fruits etc.)	10%	3%
6. Refined Oils (Postman, Dalda and other refined oils)	Rs. 1500 per tonne	Rs. 20 per tonne
7. Sausages	15%	3%
8. Glucose	15%	1.9%
9. Dextrose	15%	1.9%
10. Chewing Gum	10%	4%
11. Sugar confectionary (Boiled sweets)	10%	4%
12. Chocolates (Cadbury, Amul etc.)	10%	4%

1	2	3
13. Biscuits	10%	average 5%
14. Jams	10%	5%
15. Squashes	10%	5%
16. Instant Coffee	26%	7%
17. Sauces/Ketchup	10%	3%
18. Biogas lights	18%	15%
19. Biogas Stoves	15%	15%
20. Biogas Hot Plates	15%	15%
21. Paper Stationery	12%	12%
22. Tube lights	20%	Rs. 2 per tube
23. Parts of tube lights	15%	5%
24. Laundry soaps of value between Rs. 10000 and Rs. 12000 per tonne	15%	10%
25. Cheaper Toilet soaps (like Hamam, Lux, Rexona)	15%	No increase in duty. (duty increased only on costlier toilet soaps)
26. Shoes and Chappals (Assessable value upto Rs. 60 per pair corresponding to a retail price of about Rs. 100 per pair)	10%	10%
27. Hand processed cotton fabrics	Exemption limit raised from 36 lakhs sq. mtrs. to 50 lakhs sq. mtrs.	
28. Polyester wool blended yarn	Rs. 30 per sq. mtrs.	Rs. 15 per sq. mtr.
29. Synthetic rags (import duty)	80%	30%
30. Wool tops	Rs. 9.43 per kg. Rs. 9.43 per kg.	
31. Shoddy woolen fabrics	Exemption limit raised from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 per sq. mtr.	
32. Plastic materials for tooth Brush handles	40%	20%

1	2	3
33. Plastic materials for Combs	40%	20%
34. Plastic materials for spectacle frames	40%	20%
35. Plastic materials for detergent and textile industry	40%	20%
36. Products made from LDPE (like plastic bags etc.) (import duty)	100%	25%
37. Products made from PVC (like footwear, pipes, wires and cables) (import duty)	Rs. 10500 per tonne	Rs. 3000 per tonne
38. Aluminium carts	15%	15%
39. Drug intermediates for anti-TB drugs (Import duty)	141.5%	71.5%
40. Specified drug intermediates used in manufacture of anti-biotics sulpha drugs pain killer etc.	141.5%	81.5%
41. Papad	Existing exemption to continue	
42. Smaller Refrigerators-capacity upto 100 litres	30%	Ranging from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400 per refrigerator
43. Sulabh Sarees	Details to be announced	
44. Soda ash	Existing partial exemption to continue	
45. Attachment imported for cars for handicapped	188%	188%

Setting up of Office of LIC at Palghat, Kerala

4238. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received any request for setting up an office of the Life Insurance Corporation at Alathur, Palghat in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Payment of D.A. in 1986-87

4239. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount paid to the employees of the Central Government as dearness allowance during 1986-87; and

(b) how much of this amount is estimated to have come back to Government as income tax ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) Estimates of Expenditure on Dearness Allowance for Central Government employees so far in 1986-87.

(in crores)

	Group A (Rs.)	Group B, C and D (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
Central Government employees (including Defence Personnel)	128.25	174.09	302.34
Union Territories	4.75	6.45	11.20
	133.00	180.54	313.54

(b) For purposes of deduction of tax at source, the dearness allowance is not treated as a separate item. It forms part of the income under the head 'Salaries'. However, income tax realised during the period April, 1986 to December, 1986 (as per latest reports available) on account of tax deducted at source from Union emoluments i.e. under the head 'Salaries' is estimated at Rs. 15.17 crores provisionally.

Software Publishing House

4241. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a software publishing house has been set up in Bombay;

(b) if so, benefits likely to accrue therefrom;

(c) whether Government propose to establish such houses at other cities also; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total cost of software consists of following components :

—10 to 20% to royalties/software developer.

—30 to 40% to wholesaler/publisher.

—Remaining to retailers.

As major portion of cost goes to wholesaler/publisher, there is intrinsic advantage if such activity is indigenously done, resulting in saving of foreign exchange.

(c) Government has no such proposal at present.

(d) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Telecommunication Equipments

4242. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the public sector units which are manufacturing telecommunication equipments;

(b) whether any foreign knowhow has been obtained for setting up telecommunication equipment units; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any private sector units have offered their services to establish telecommunication equipment manufacturing units in private sector in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN

DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The names of the public sector units engaged in the manufacture of telecommunication equipment are given in statement I below.

(b) Yes, Sir. The details of the foreign collaborations are given in statement II below.

(c) and (d). A number of private sector units have applied for licence to establish units for manufacturing telecommunication equipment.

A list giving the names of the private sector units and the products for which they have been given letters of intent is given in statement III below.

Statement-I

Names of Public Sector Units engaged in the Manufacture of Telecommunication Equipment

1. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore.
2. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Naini.
3. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Rae Bareilly.
4. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Palghat.
5. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Srinagar.
6. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Mankapur.
7. Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore.
8. Bharat Electronics Ltd., Ghaziabad.
9. Bharat Electronics Ltd., Kotdwara.
10. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad.
11. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., Madras.
12. Central Electronics Ltd., Sahibabad.
13. Instrumentation Ltd., Kota.
14. Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
15. Gujarat Communications and Electronics Ltd., Baroda.
16. Maharashtra Electronics Dev. Corporation Ltd., Bombay.
17. Marine Communications and Electronics Ltd., Visakhapatnam.
18. Orissa State Electronics Dev. Corporation Ltd., Bhubaneswar.
19. A.P. Electronics Dev. Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad.
20. Tamil Nadu Electronics Dev. Corporation Ltd., Madras.
21. Kerala State Electronics Dev. Corporation Ltd., Trivandrum.
22. Goa Telecommunication Ltd., Goa.
23. Karnataka Electronics Development Corporation Ltd., Bangalore.
24. Karnataka Telecom. Ltd., Bangalore.
25. Punjab Wireless System Ltd., Chandigarh.
26. Punjab Communications Ltd., Chandigarh.
27. Rajasthan State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Jaipur.
28. Rajasthan Communications Ltd., Jaipur.
29. Himachal Pradesh Electronics Dev. Corporation Ltd., Simla.
30. J and K State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Srinagar.
31. Uptron Communications and Instruments Ltd., Lucknow.

32. UP State Electronics Development Corporation, Lucknow.

34. Bihar State Electronics Dev. Corporation Ltd., Patna.

33. M.P. State Electronics Dev. Corporation Ltd., Bhopal.

35. West Bengal Electronics Dev. Corporation Ltd., Calcutta.

Statement-II

Details of Foreign Collaborations for the Manufacture of Telecom. Equipment

Sl.No.	Name of the party	Name of the Product	Foreign Collaborator
1	2	3	4
1.	Electronic Corporation of India Ltd.	High Power Amplifier System	NEC, Japan
2.	Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.	Satellite Earth Station Antennas	NEC, Japan
3.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	FET Low Noise Amplifiers	NEC, Japan
4.	Gujarat Communication and Electronics Ltd.	VHF/UHF Multi-Access Radio Telephone System	ITALTEL Miland, ITALY
5.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	VHF/UHF Multi-Access Radio Telephone System	Kokusai Electronics
6.	Punjab Communications Ltd. Chandigarh	DTL Mux Equipment	Granger Associates, USA
7.	Punjab wireless systems Ltd. Chandigarh	HF Transmitters, Receivers and Trans-receivers	Harris Corporation, USA
8.	Gujarat Communications and Electronics Ltd.	Extended Range VHF Comm. sys.	Genelcom Ltd., Canada
9.	Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.	Microwave Antennas	Nera, Norway
10.	AP Electronics Dev. Corporation Ltd.	Analogue Subscriber Carrier Systems	Siescor Technologies Inc.
11.	Punjab Wireless Systems Ltd., Chandigarh	VHF Transreceivers	Repco, USA
12.	J and K State Industrial Dev. Corporation Ltd.	Radio Paging Systems	Reach Electronics Inc., USA
13.	Marine Communications and Electronics Ltd.	Radio station for marine applications and radio telephone	International Marine Radi

1	2	3	4
14.	Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.	HF Receivers	Scientific Radio Sys. INC.
15.	Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.	(1 + 4) UHF Radio Link	Toshiba, Japan
16.	West Bengal Electronics Dev. Corporation Ltd.	VHF Transreceivers	Philips, Holland
17.	Uptron Communications and Instruments Ltd.	Multiple Access tele-com. sys.	Fujitsu, Japan
18.	Uptron Communications and Instruments Ltd.	Single and multiple Access Telecommunication system	Fujitsu, Japan
19.	Gujarat Communications and Electronics Ltd.	Multi Access Radio Telephone	Italtel Miland
20.	Indian Telephone Industries, Naini	MARR	Kokusai Elect, Japan
21.	Karnataka Electronics Dev. Corporation	2-way radio comm. equip.	Marconi Comm. Systems, UK
22.	Tamil Nadu Electronics Dev. Corporation	-do-	-do-
23.	Rajasthan Communications Ltd.	-do-	Pathcom Inc., USA
24.	Bihar State Electronics Dev. Corporation Ltd.	-do-	Shinwa Tsuarshink, Japan
25.	Mace Ltd., Visakhapatnam	-do-	-do-
26.	Uptron Communications and Instruments Ltd.	2-way radio comm. equip.	Bud Avox, Hungary
27.	Maharashtra Electronics Dev. Corporation	-do-	BBC Brown Boveri, Switzerland
28.	Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.	Wireless Communication Equipment	Park, Air Elec, USA
29.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. Bangalore	FDM equipment	Ericsson, Sweden
30.	Uptron Communications and Instrument Ltd.	-do-	Ericsson, Sweden
31.	Punjab Communications Ltd.	Transmultiplexers	Granger Associates, USA
32.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Mankapur	ESS Local	CIT-Alcatel, France

1	2	3	4
33.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. Rae Bareilly	Crossbar Switching equipment	BTM, Belgium
34.	ECIL, Hyderabad and ITI, Bangalore	SPC Telex Exchanges (including Time Division Multiplexers)	SIEMENS, West-Germany
35.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. Palghat	DTAX	CIT-Alcatel, France
36.	Uptron Digital Systems Ltd.	EPABX/EPAX	J S, France
37.	Artel Communications Ltd.	-do-	-do-
38.	West Bengal Electronics Dev. Corporation	-do-	-do-
39.	Larsen and Toubro Ltd.	-do-	-do-
40.	Usha Computers and Peripherals Ltd.	-do-	-do-
41.	Escorts Ltd.	-do-	-do-
42.	Blue Star Ltd.	-do-	-do-
43.	Unitel Communications Ltd.	-do-	GTE, Belgium
44.	Delton Cables Ltd.	-do-	-do-
45.	Northern Digital Exchanges Ltd.	-do-	OKI, Japan
46.	Tata Industries Ltd.	-do-	-do-
47.	JK Business Machines Ltd.	-do-	-do-
48.	Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd.	-do-	-do-
49.	Texton Telecom. Pvt Ltd.	Elec. Push Button Telephones	SIEMENS, West Germany
50.	Remington Rand of India Ltd.	-do-	-do-
51.	Crompton Greaves Ltd.	-do-	-do-
52.	Keltron Telephone Instruments Ltd.	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4
53.	Telematics Systems Ltd.	Elec. Push Button Telephones	SIEMENS, West Germany
54.	Pulsar Electronics (Pvt.) Ltd.	-do-	-do-
55.	Set Telecommunications Pvt. Ltd.	-do-	-do-
56.	WEBEL Texmaco Electro- nics Ltd.	-do-	-do-
57.	Bharati Telecom. Ltd.	-do-	-do-
58.	Gujarat Communications and Electronics Ltd.	-do-	-do-
59.	LAVENIR Telecoms. Ltd.	-do-	-do-
60.	ITAC India Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-do-	-do-
61.	Sri Gopal K. Kejriwal	-do-	-do-
62.	Haryana Telecommunica- tions Ltd.	-do-	-do-
63.	The Priyaraja Enterprises	-do-	ERICSSON, Sweden
64.	Himacha Telephone Indus- tries Pvt. Ltd.	-do-	-do-
65.	Shree Jaisal Electronics and Industries Ltd.	-do-	-do-
66.	Suneel Communications Pvt. Ltd.	-do-	-do-
67.	Sri Sunil Kharia	-do-	-do-
68.	Rajasthan Telephone Industries Limited	-do-	-do-
69.	SWEDE (India) Telectro- nics Ltd.	-do-	-do-
70.	UNITEL Communications Ltd.	-do-	-do-
71.	Digicom-Systems Pvt. Ltd.	Ele. Push Button Telephones	ERICSSON, Sweden
72.	United Telecom. Pvt. Ltd.	-do-	-do-
73.	Punjab Wireless Systems Ltd.	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4
74.	Fusebase Electronics Ltd.	Ele. Push Button Telephones	FACE, ITI, Italy
75.	Binatone Electronics Ltd.	-do-	-do-
76.	Debikay Information Technology Ltd.	-do-	-do-
77.	Unirex Moulds Pvt. Ltd.	-do-	-do-
78.	ITP Telecoms Pvt. Ltd.	-do-	-do-
79.	Sri K.K. Joshi	-do-	-do-
80.	Indian Telephone Indus- tries Ltd.	-do-	-do-
81.	Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.	Facsimile Equipment	NEC, Japan
82.	Scan-Tel (Pvt.) Ltd.	-do-	Dial-A-Copy INC, Canada
83.	Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.	Electronics teleprinters	SAGEM, France

Statement-III

List of Private Sector Units Licenced for the Manufacture of Telecommunication Equipment

Sl. No.	Name of the private sector unit	Item of manufacture
1	2	3
1.	San Electronics (Pvt.) Ltd.	Telephone Diallers
2.	San Electronics Pvt. Ltd.	Telephone Answering Machine
3.	Sri K.R. Prabhu	Telephone Answering and Recording machine
4.	Dr. Leela Prasad Reddy	-do-
5.	Dr. Leela Prasad	Light Weight Head Sets
6.	BPL systems and projects Ltd.	Power Line Protective Relay equipment
7.	Cear India Multitronics (Pvt.) Ltd.	Push Button Diallers
8.	Sri Satyavrat Gupta	Key Telephone system

1	2	3
9.	Sri S.B.P.K. Satyanarayana Rao	Microwave Equip. Sub-Assb.
10.	Hindustan Brown Boveri Ltd.	PLCC equipment
11.	Wipro Information Technology Pvt. Ltd.	128 Port EPABX
12.	Arlem Breweries Pvt. Ltd.	-do-
13.	Best and Crompton Engineering Pvt. Ltd.	-do-
14.	Digital Telecom Ltd.	-do-
15.	Continental Devices India Ltd.	-do-
16.	Arvind Mills Ltd.	-do-
17.	Delta Hamlin Ltd.	-do-
18.	Hindustan Brown Boveri Ltd.	-do-
19.	Debikay Information Technology Ltd.	-do-
20.	Rajasthan Telematics India Ltd.	-do-
21.	Capital Radio Company	-do-
22.	Sri K.C. Rajaram	-do-
23.	Indchem Electronics Ltd.	-do-
24.	Sujata Telecommunications Ltd.	-do-
25.	Rane Brake Linings Ltd.	-do-
26.	Auto Controls Pvt. Ltd.	-do-
27.	Himachal Interlink Technologies Ltd.	-do-
28.	Burr Brown India Pvt. Ltd.	-do-
29.	National Radio and Electronics Co. Ltd.	-do-
30.	Kalindi Rail Nirman (Engg) Ltd.	-do-
31.	Magnavision Electronics Ltd.	-do-
32.	The Indian Transformers Ltd.	-do-
33.	Radiant Electronics Ltd.	-do-
34.	W.S. Insulations of India Ltd.	-do-
35.	Genesis Telecommunications Ltd.	-do-

1	2	3
36.	Parimal Polymers Ltd.	28 Port EPABX
37.	The Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. (WVG) Co. Ltd.	-do-
38.	Omni Finance and Industries Ltd.	-do-
39.	Shri Prakash Jain	-do-
40.	Cosmo Communications Pvt. Ltd.	-do-
41.	Pentex Engineering (Pvt.) Ltd.	-do-
42.	United Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	-do-
43.	Super Phone India Ltd.	-do-
44.	Essen Telecommunications Pvt. Ltd.	-do-
45.	Artel Communications Ltd.	EPABX/EPAX
46.	Larsen and Toubro Ltd.	-do-
47.	Usha Computers and Peripherals Ltd.	-do-
48.	Escorts Ltd.	-do-
49.	Blue Star Ltd.	-do-
50.	Delton Cables Ltd.	-do-
51.	Tata Industries Ltd.	-do-
52.	JK Business Machines Ltd.	-do-
53.	Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd.	-do-
54.	Texton Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Elec. Push Button Telephone
55.	Remington Rand of India Ltd.	-do-
56.	Crompton Greaves Ltd.	-do-
57.	Pulsar Electronics (Pvt.) Ltd.	-do-
58.	Set Telecommunications Pvt. Ltd.	-do-
59.	Bharati Telecom. Ltd.	-do-
60.	ITAC India Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-do-
61.	Sri Gopal K. Kejriwal	-do-
62.	Haryana Telecommunications Ltd.	-do-
63.	The Priyaraja Enterprises	-do-

1	2	3
64.	Himachal Telephone Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Ele. Push Button Telephone
65.	Shree Jaisal Electronics and Industries Ltd.	-do-
66.	Suneel Communications Pvt. Ltd.	-do-
67.	Sri Sunil Kharia	-do-
68.	Digicom Systems Pvt. Ltd.	-do-
69.	United Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	-do-
70.	Fusebase Electronics, Ltd.	-do-
71.	Binatone Electronics Ltd.	-do-
72.	Debikay Information Technology Ltd.	-do-
73.	Unisex Moulds Pvt. Ltd.	-do-
74.	ITP Telecoms Pvt. Ltd.	-do-
75.	Sri K. K. Joshi	-do-
76.	Belwal Electronics Pvt. Ltd.	Facsimile Equip.
77.	Hindustan Brown Dovery	-do-
78.	Mandhari Electronics	-do-
79.	J.K. Synthetics Pvt. Ltd.	-do-
80.	Debikay Information Technology Ltd.	-do-
81.	Computech International	-do-
82.	Bee Electronic Machines (Pvt) Ltd.	-do-
83.	Paxcom Systems Ltd.	-do-
84.	Murphy India Ltd.	-do-
85.	Scan-Tel (Pvt.) Ltd.	-do-
86.	Cear India Multitronics (Pvt.) Ltd.	Pay Phones
87.	Sri Rajesh Kumar	Pay Phones
88.	Sri Bipin Kumar Agarwal	-do-
89.	Omnitel Industries Ltd.	-do-
90.	Hindustan Telecommunications Ltd.	Electronic Teleprinters
91.	Cear India Multitronics (Pvt.) Ltd.	Pay Phones

C.B.I. Cases

4243. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of CBI cases as on 1 January, 1986, the cases taken up by the CBI during 1986, the cases completed during 1986 and the number of cases in hand as on 1 January, 1987;

(b) the number of prosecutions launched on the basis of CBI enquiry during 1986 and the number of cases carried over from the preceding years; and

(c) the number of cases decided during 1986 and number of pending cases carried over to 1987 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) :

(a) (i) Number of cases pending with CBI for investigation/inquiry as on 1.1.86 : 1194

(ii) Number of cases taken up during 1986 : 1301

(iii) Number of cases completed during 1986 : 1351

(iv) Number of cases pending as on 1.1.87 : 1144

(b) (i) Number of prosecutions launched in 1986 : 632

(ii) Number of cases pending trial carried over from the preceding years : 2586

(c) (i) Number of cases decided by courts during 1986 : 287

(ii) Number of court cases carried over to 1987 : 2931

Implementation of Integrated Rural Energy Programme

4244. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA

REDDY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be-pleased to state :

(a) the States selected for the implementation of the Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) as a pilot project for improving the energy consumption in rural areas;

(b) the amount so far spent in each State under IREP;

(c) whether this programme will be extended to more States;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if so, when and the amount likely to be spent thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) Nine States/Union Territories were selected for developing and testing the pilot Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme in the Sixth Plan period from 1981-85. These were Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Delhi. From the Seventh Plan (1985-86 onwards) the programme is being extended to all States/Union Territories.

(b) State-wise expenditure incurred so far (Anticipated upto the end of year 1986-87) is given in statement-I.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The amount likely to be spent based on the Seventh Plan outlays for all States/Union Territories is given in statement-II.

Statement-I

*State-wise Expenditure so far on IREP
(Anticipated upto end of 1986-87)*

S. States/Union No. Territories		Rs. in lakhs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.00

1	2	3
2. Arunachal Pradesh		12.67
3. Assam		12.00
4. Bihar		—
5. Gujarat		27.00*
6. Haryana		73.00
7. Himachal Pradesh		74.00
8. Jammu and Kashmir		5.00
9. Karnataka		51.00*
10. Kerala		25.00
11. Madhya Pradesh		35.00
12. Maharashtra		151.00
13. Manipur		8.00
14. Meghalaya		10.00
15. Mizoram		12.20
16. Nagaland		—
17. Orissa		35.00
18. Punjab		17.00
19. Rajasthan		—
20. Sikkim		10.00
21. Tamil Nadu		118.00
22. Tripura		10.00
23. Uttar Pradesh		253.00
24. West Bengal		25.00
25. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		8.00
26. Chandigarh		—
27. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		4.05

1	2	3
28. Delhi		165.00
29. Goa, Daman and Diu		15.50
30. Lakshadweep		0.40
31. Pondicherry		10.00
Central Plan		93.00

*Does not include expenditure during 1986-87, because it is not available.

Statement-II

Amount likely to be spent on IREP during Seventh Plan based on Seventh Plan Outlay

S. No.	A. States/Union Territories	(Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50
3.	Assam	50
4.	Bihar	200
5.	Gujarat	250
6.	Haryana	100
7.	Himachal Pradesh	400
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	50
9.	Karnataka	100
10.	Kerala	150
11.	Madhya Pradesh	300
12.	Maharashtra	300
13.	Manipur	35
14.	Meghalaya	125

1	2	3
15. Mizoram		20
16. Nagaland		20
17. Orissa		150
18. Punjab		90
19. Rajasthan		120
20. Sikkim		50
21. Tamil Nadu		500
22. Tripura		—
23. Uttar Pradesh		600
24. West Bengal		75
25. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		20
26. Chandigarh		—
27. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		10
28. Delhi		300
29. Goa, Daman and Diu		50
30. Lakshadweep		10
31. Pondicherry		20
Total		4185
B. Central Plan		591

[Translation]

Amount for Transport and Communication Sector to Bihar

4245. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the amount allocated for development of transport and communication system in Bihar for 1986-87 and 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : For the years 1986-87 and 1987-88,

outlays of Rs. 91.50 crores and Rs. 114.05 crores respectively have been approved in the State Plans of Bihar for the 'Transport' sector. There are no outlays in the State Plan for 'Communication'. Centre's outlays for 'Transport and Communications' are determined on an overall basis for the country and not Statewise.

[English]

Protecting Forests from Illegal Felling

4246. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to protect the forests from illegal felling due to tobacco curing operations in East and West Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether due to cheap price of firewood, farmers in tribal areas of West and East Godavari districts refuse to switch over to coal;

(c) whether Government have received information on this misuse of forests by tobacco farmers in certain areas of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the steps being taken to stop misuse in Andhra Pradesh, in the interest of protecting the environment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The following steps have been taken by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to prevent illegal/sporadic cutting of trees for tobacco curing operations :

(i) Encouraging use of coal for tobacco curing by setting up of coal depots in tobacco growing areas.

(ii) Working special fuelwood forest coupes in the concerned areas to supply firewood to tobacco cultivators.

(iii) Intensive patrolling of forests and checking of tobacco barns for the fuelwood consumed by them.

(b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have received some information. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have been requested to conduct a detailed enquiry in the matter and take steps to regulate the consumption of fuelwood by the tobacco farmers by making them fully accountable for the stocks maintained/consumed by them.

(d) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have taken steps indicated in reply to part (a) above.

Central Authority for the Development of Himalayan Region

4247. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to constitute a Central Authority for multi-corner development of the entire Himalayan region, including Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim other hilly areas of West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the composition of the authority and the development areas to be covered under the guidance of the Authority; and

(c) the role to be played by the State Governments in the said development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) to (c). A proposal to constitute a Central Authority for coordinated eco development of the Himalayan region with the active participation of the concerned State Governments, details of which are yet to be worked out, is under consideration of the Planning Commission.

Prevention of Gas Leakage from Mobile Vehicles

4248. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether after Bhopal gas leakage tragedy abundant precautions are being

taken while issuing licence to new industries to avoid pollution, environmental and ecological hazards; and

(b) whether Government propose to prevent tankers carrying hazardous gas by road transport to avoid any mishap arising out of leakage of gas in transit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Exemption of DA from Income Tax

4249. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal was under consideration of the Government to exempt the dearness allowance paid to the Government employees from income tax;

(b) if so, whether it is still under consideration; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The proposal to exempt the dearness allowance paid to the Government employees from income-tax was examined by the Government and was not found acceptable.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Incentive to Industry for Rural Development

4250. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any review of the working of the rural development allowance on income-tax given as incentive to the industry for rural development in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the reasons for the poor response, if any, and the steps contemplated by Govern-

ment to remove the impediments in involving the industry in the cause of rural development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE* (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir. A study was conducted by National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi.

(b) The conclusion that emerges from the study is that the incentive provided to the corporate sector through deduction of expenditure incurred on approved programmes of rural development did not evoke much enthusiasm. The initial response was luke-warm and it became indifferent over the years. The study indicates that it is unrealistic to expect that tax payers can be enthused to undertake philanthropic activities totally unrelated to their business merely because of some tax relief. This indicates that tax incentives do not seem to be the right vehicle for motivating private agencies engaged in business activity to take up philanthropic work on their own.

(c) The main reason for the poor response and failure to motivate the industry in the task of rural development is the inability or unwillingness on the part of many companies to tackle the managerial and other problems involved in executing the rural development programme on their own. Further Section 35 CCA which was inserted by the Finance Act, 1978 proved more popular. According to this provision companies could avail of full deduction of the sum paid to approved associations and Institutions which undertook approved rural development programmes, and the companies did not themselves have to execute the programmes. For the present, no legislative changes in the direct tax laws are being contemplated with a view to involve the industry in the cause of rural development in the country.

Extraction of Sandal Wood Oil

4251. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been suggested that sandal wood oil can now be extracted from sandal wood trees at an early stage than at the usual stage;

(b) whether any study has been made by Government or by private bodies in this regard; and

(c) if so, the result of such studies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). Though no specific suggestion has been received regarding utilisation of young sandal wood trees for extraction of sandal wood oil, research carried out in this field has shown that the yield of oil from 20-30 year old sandal trees is only 0.2 to 2 per cent and its quality is not good. The yield from 30 to 50 year old trees is 2.8 to 5.6 per cent and the oil obtained from these trees is of better quality.

Cultivation of Sandal Wood in Karnataka

4252. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expend the cultivation of sandal wood trees in the State of Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Karnataka implements the scheme of "Sandal Wood Regeneration" which envisages raising of Sandalwood plantation in eight districts of the State. Sandalwood seedlings are also distributed to farmers under social forestry schemes. Private growers are given 75% of the value of the trees (less departmental extraction charges) as an incentive for proper upkeep and maintenance of the sandalwood plants. A sandalwood development fund has been created.

Vacancies of Chief Executives in Public Undertakings

4253. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Board level vacancies in the public sector units existing on 1 January, 1987;

(b) the average time taken for filling up the vacancies;

(c) the average tenure of the Chief Executives of public sector units from 1 January, 1980 to 1 January, 1987; and

(d) whether there is any expert Committee Panel for selecting the Chief Executives in the public sector units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) As on 1.1.1987, there were 26 posts of Chief Executives (Level-I) and 49 Functional Director (Level-II), which were vacant, excluding the newly created posts.

(b) The average time taken for filling up a full-time Board level post is estimated to be 12 weeks.

(c) The average tenure of Chief Executives of public sector units during the period referred to is estimated to be three years.

(d) Appointments to these full-time Board level posts are made by the Government on the recommendations of the Public Enterprises Selection Board.

[English]

12.00 hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): With your permission, Sir, I want to make a submission. When you were not here yesterday, I had given a notice under Rule 193 regarding accumulation of illegal funds outside India and the appointment by the Finance Ministry of some U.S. agency. He said that, the matter is under consideration. Today we have the news that the former Finance Minister Shri V.P. Singh has written a letter to the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot take it up like this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That gives a sharper edge to the problem. Will you allow a discussion under rule 193 on this issue? Many Members have given notice.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give a very sympathetic consideration to it at the earliest.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: One more thing I want to bring to your notice. This will be useful to you. This is Baldwin's Biography. You will find in this he has mentioned that when Baldwin was the Prime Minister of U.K., at that time the question came up whether the King's marriage could be referred to in Parliament. Attlee raised the question and Baldwin replied to that and ultimately the issue was settled. I am quoting this because we are following the precedents of the House of Commons.

MR. SPEAKER: Only relevant things I will consider.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: And kindly follow this precedent of Baldwin and Attlee. Kindly reconsider your ruling. (Interruptions) They are objecting to Baldwin and Attlee also.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not objecting. I am only saying that I will go according to your rules and will consider it very sympathetically at the earliest.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Consider this precedent also.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see. If anything is pertaining to this, I will see it.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): The tobacco growers in Andhra Pradesh are suffering a lot. We need your intervention. The issue may be discussed here.

MR. SPEAKER: I am taking it up.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): I have also given a substantive motion.

MR. SPEAKER : On what ?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : On the issue of Fairfax deal.

MR. SPEAKER : We will do it.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Even allegation have been made that the documents submitted by the C.B.I.,...

MR. SPEAKER : I have already said it. I am already considering it. I will get it discussed on the floor of the House.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mabbub-nagar) : I have also given notice.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Consider it before the end of this session.

MR. SPEAKER : No, Sir. This week itself. Do not worry. What under the rules can be allowed will be allowed. No problem.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Just now it came to my notice. That is why, I am sorry. I could not give in writing. I am just mentioning it for your consideration. It is a serious matter. The misuse of this National Security Act to arrest and detain without trial...

MR. SPEAKER : That can be challenged.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This is being done. That Act was passed in this House on the basis of an assurance given...

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. Nothing doing.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In Mirzapur District, Uttar Pradesh, a trade union official has been kept for one and a half months under trial and then put under the N.S. Act. The Home Minister must look into this and make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : No, not allowed. It can be challenged. I am not the court.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Amal Datta, what is your point ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : In the matter of leakage of a certain letter what has happened is, the Prime Minister has stated that the letter has not been leaked out from his office.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : No, Sir. It is disallowed.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing ?

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : What is happening ? What are you doing ?

*(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He is not allowed. I have not allowed him.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He has not said anything. I have not seen anything.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : According to you this matter should not be discussed by anybody. Why should he make a statement implying that the leakage...

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have not seen anything.

I have not seen anything like that.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : I shall see. If I have read it I have read it thoroughly. Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot make inferences. I do not like inferences to be made at all. Nothing goes on record whatever they say.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What about the statement of the Government on the failure of the ASLV mission ? Government must make a statement.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Wait, your turn will come.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. A K. PATEL (Mehsana) : In Gujarat the police is resorting to firing on farmers.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You give it and we shall take it up under Calling Attention. You give it in writing and I shall get it done.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Listen to me. The question you are raising is being taken up for discussion in the House. Now we shall take up discussion on agricultural price policy and it will be covered in this discussion. After that if necessary we shall see it.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Milk and vegetables are not available in Ahmedabad due to the strike by the farmers.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you making

noise ? I am not able to understand what you are saying—Milk is not available there ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You please sit down.

[*English*]

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

- Notification under Customs Act, Annual Report etc. of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Bombay of Indian Investment Centre for 1985-86 and Consolidated Report of Regional Rural Banks for period ending 31.12.85

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 283 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th March, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to mica of all varieties other than mica scraps and wastes when exported out of India from the whole of the duty of customs leviable thereon under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4056/87]
- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Bombay, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (5) of section 48 of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4057/87]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Investment Centre for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Investment Centre, for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4058/87]

- (4) A copy of Consolidated Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of Regional Rural Banks for the year ended the 31st December, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4059/87]

**Detailed Demands for Grants of the
Ministry of Science and Technology
for 1987-88 for Department of
Space for 1987-88**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Science and Technology for 1987-88.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4060/87]

- (2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Space for 1987-88.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4061/87]

**Notification under All-India Services Act
and Resolution re : acceptance of
certain recommendations of Fourth
Central Pay Commission
re : Pensioners**

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :

- (i) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 284 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th March, 1987.

- (ii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 285 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th March, 1987.

- (iii) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 286 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th March, 1987.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4062/87]

- (2) A copy of the Resolution No. 2-13-87 PIC (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1987 regarding acceptance of certain recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission by the Government relating to pensioners.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4063/87]

**Annual Report of and Revisions on Grih
Kalyan Kendra for 1985-86 and
Statement re delay in laying
these papers**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Grih Kalyan Kendra for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Grih Kalyan Kendra for the year 1985-86.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4064/87]

12 07 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Sixty-sixth Report

[English]

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : I beg to present the Sixty-sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on Action taken on Hundred and Sixty-second Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on Western Railway Construction of a Metre Gauge Line from Dable to Singhana.

12 07½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Seventeenth Report

[English]

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagar) : I beg to present the Seventeenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Eighth

Report on Oil and Natural Gas Commission—Organisational structure and project clearance.

12.08 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : LAUNCHING OF AUGMENTED SATELLITE LAUNCH VEHICLE D-1 ON 24.3.1987

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : The first developmental flight of the Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV-D 1) with the SROSS-1 Satellite on board took place from Sriharikota on March 24, 1987. The lift-off took place at 12.09 hours IST with the ignition of the two strap-on booster motors. The performance of the vehicle was normal upto 48.5 seconds when the core motor ignition was initiated. The two strap-on motors also separated at 52.4 seconds as per the design. Preliminary analyses indicate that the vehicle seems to have lost control due to a suspected malfunction of the core-motor resulting in a termination of the flight after 163 seconds. Telemetry data was received throughout the flight duration. Data has also been received from the launch vehicle performance monitoring pay-loads of the SROSS-1 Satellite. Detailed analysis of these data is on in order to identify the exact reasons for the failure.

Of the two important new technologies incorporated in ASLV, the strap-on booster technology development has performed quite satisfactorily. Even though the closed loop guidance system, which operates only from the second stage onwards, could not be evaluated fully due to the premature termination of the flight, the available data upto the termination has clearly demonstrated satisfactory performance of the inertial guidance system package.

Further analysis of data will continue to understand the complex reasons of the

failure in order to incorporate modifications as necessary for future vehicles. The programme of ASLV Launches will continue as per plans.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahboobnagar) : May I seek a clarification ?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : If you want a discussion, you may give a notice later on. A discussion cannot be held in this manner.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Could we seek some clarifications, Sir ?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : If you want a discussion, you may give a notice; it cannot be held in this manner.

12 10 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) Development of tourist places in Bihar and inclusion of the State in the tourist itinerary of V.V.I.Ps visiting India

SHRI C. P. THAKUR (Patna) : Sir, there was a suggestion to start light and sound arrangement depicting the history of ancient India at Kumhar in Bihar, the place where, after excavation, lot of material of Maurya period has been found. This was the place where the capital of Shri Ashoka the Great was situated. There were also suggestions to improve places on Buddhist circuit. Places like Ahilya Sthan Gautam Risni's Ashram and Jai Mangal Sthan should be developed as good tourist spots. There were suggestions also to make a road by the side of the Ganges and to develop picnic facilities on that road at Patna. It appears that so far nothing has been done in this direction. Recently, Princess of Thailand visited various places in Bihar which are important

from the point of view of Buddhist religion, but it has been learnt that Bihar is not included in the tourist itinerary for the VVIPs coming from abroad. This is possibly decided by the External Affairs Ministry in consultation with the Department of Tourism. I urge the Government to include Bihar in that list.

[Translation]

- (ii) Demand for declaring the current year a 'Co-operative year'

SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH (Maharajganj) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a great leader of this country, had recognised co-operative movement as the basis of economic development of the country. The co-operative movement of course grew during his life time, but it got a boost during the Prime Ministership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. To-day, this movement has proved a success. It is playing a useful role in every field of human activity in the villages as well as in cities. The work of loan disbursement in villages and 'IFFCO', the biggest factory of the country in the cities, is running in the co-operative sector and it is making profit. 42 per cent of the total sale of fertiliser is being made through the co-operative sector. The production of sugar in the co-operative sector is commendable.

A number of points in the 20 Point Programme of our young Prime Minister are linked with the co-operative movement. The Government of Bihar has declared this year to be a co-operative year and the hon. Chief Minister of Bihar is preparing schemes to strengthen all the co-operative societies.

We demand that the Government may please declare this year as a co-operative year. At the same time the co-operatives may please be brought at par with the public and the private sector.

- (iii) Need for Setting up an Atomic Power Plant at Kaiga in Karnataka

*SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO (Chikballapur) : Sir, a few years ago, Karnataka

*The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

State was producing electricity more than its requirement. These days, the demand for electricity has increased tremendously and as a result, the cities like Bangalore and Mysore are suffering from power-cuts which are for more than twelve hours. This has severely affected the industries in the State.

Under these circumstances, it has become very essential to set up a huge project in the State to generate power. The State Government has requested the Centre to set up an atomic power plant at 'Kaiga' in the North Canara district. The State has already sanctioned 3,500 acres of land for this purpose.

At Kaiga, there was only one village and the people of this village have already been shifted to another place. All safety measures have been taken. After completion, this plant can generate 3,000 million watt electricity. Kali river hydro-electric project can serve as the cooling station.

Hence, I request the Centre to go into the matter seriously and to set up an atomic power plant at Kaiga.

12 15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

(iv) Clearance of Projects based on recommendations of National Wastelands Development Board

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balsore) : Under Rule 377, I am making a statement.

The National Wastelands Development Board has recommended, commercial plantation on Wastelands in the country along with many other recommendations for proper and suitable utilisation of Wastelands in the country, which if implemented will not only give a boost to our economy but also would be a great help to keep the environment of the country in a very good shape. The recommendation of the Board mainly aimed, primarily based in encouraging industry to raise captive plantations by afforesting Wastelands to develop effective

alternative sources of raw materials, required by forest based industries. Besides, the industry is also to be encouraged to undertake plantation on wastelands and to supply fuel wood and fodder to the rural community. Encouragements, to private industries to do this, is proposed to be provided by granting special permission under the forest and land use laws, offering concessional finance and through other fiscal measures.

Encouraged by the recommendations of the National Wastelands Board, many private industries in the country, have applied to the several State Government, to lease out such wastelands for commercial plantations and set up industries based on forest products, which if accepted, would go a long way to strengthen our economy and preserve environment not only in and around such converted wastelands, but also in the entire country. These proposals of the State Governments have not been cleared, causing a complete halt to this significant proposition.

I would, therefore, very earnestly request the Hon'ble Minister for Environment and Forest to accord clearance to these proposals and necessary decision may be announced on the floor of the House accepting all the recommendations of the National Wasteland Board.

(v) Demand for the same Pay Scales to Pharmacists in Union Territories as have been recommended for Central Government Pharmacists by the Fourth Central Pay Commission

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : Under Rule 377, I am making a statement.

The pay scales of Union Territory Pharmacists and those in Central Government were one and the same till the Fourth Central Pay Commission report was released. The Fourth Central Pay Commission missed to mention in its report that the Union Territories' Pharmacists will also draw the same scale as that recommended for the Central Government Pharmacists although the recruitment rules, nature of job and qualifications of all the Pharmacists are the same. In all fairness, this disparity is un-warranted and aimed

at diluting the sense of dedication. Although a Diploma in Pharmacy is the minimum requirement for registration as Pharmacist and practice the profession of Pharmacy—the involvement of the profession in the lofty theme of "Health for all by 2000 A.D." is well recognised, Pharmacists have been given step motherly treatment by the Fourth Central Pay Commission both in terms of pay scales and avenues of promotion in comparison to other diploma holders. The Pay Commission in its report has stated that "The salary should be satisfactory enough to retain him in his job and encouraging to seek his promotional carrier in his service; the Pay scales have to be such that it may not give rise to a sense of deprivation or frustration in the employee on comparing his lot with his compeers; the effort should be to provide as far as possible comparable emoluments for comparable work". In this context, the disparity between the Pharmacists working in Central Government Deptt. and the Union Territories should not be there; the pay scales should be one and the same. I earnestly request the Central Government to study this anomaly and do the needful to wipe out this anomaly at an early date.

[Translation]

(vi) Financial assistance for afforestation in hilly regions of Uttar Pradesh

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, almost everyone accepts the importance of intensive afforestation and soil conservation in the places of origin of the rivers flowing in the gangetic or Yamuna plain in order to protect these areas from flood havoc, to maintain the depth of these rivers and to protect the dams from siltation. But the efforts so far made to mobilise required resources for these works have been negligible. Nominal allocation has been made for this purpose for the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh and that too is being made available by effecting cuts from the funds earmarked for other items of work whereas not only the State but also the country benefits more than the region itself from the afforestation of this area. Neither the State Government nor the Planning Commission makes specific allocation by preparing separate schemes for this purpose in view of its importance.

It is, therefore, necessary that the Planning Commission should prepare a national scheme for intensive afforestation and soil-conservation in these areas and make funds available from the national exchequer as per its requirement.

[English]

(vii) Demand for revival of Crop Insurance Scheme in Rajasthan

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : Crop Insurance Scheme has been approved by the Union Government and the State Governments have been enjoined upon to implement it. Implementation of Crop Insurance Scheme is essential and indispensable for survival of farmers of our nation. The Scheme covers the risk of damage to the crops by natural calamities, that is, cold wave, hail storms, pest disease or drought. It is generally observed that on an average the crops of the farmers in our country once within the span of three years are damaged by natural calamities.

In the existing conditions in our country the implementation of Crop Insurance Scheme is a guarantee for timely economic help to the farmers whose crops are damaged by natural calamities. Government of Rajasthan introduced the Crop Insurance Scheme in the State but the Scheme has been withdrawn this year.

I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to enjoin upon the Government of Rajasthan State to revive the Crop Insurance Scheme in the State immediately.

[Translation]

(viii) Demand for increasing financial assistance to Bihar for development of irrigation facilities by taking into account district as a unit

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Bihar is the most backward State in the country in the matter of irrigation. Yield per hectare in this State is far less than the average yield in the country. The main reason for this is that a very negligible percentage of fertile land gets irrigation facilities and that too not for the whole year.

The Central Ground Water Resource Board is conducting a survey in Bihar to augment its irrigation resource. The Central Government has so far been allocating funds for irrigation purposes treating the State as a unit. As a result, there has been total failure in augmenting the irrigation resources.

The Government is, therefore, requested that on the basis of survey being conducted by the Central Ground Water Board for the purpose of augmenting irrigation facilities in the districts, the Central Government may adopt the practice of making adequate allocation by treating the district as a unit in order to increase the irrigation facilities.

12.23 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1987-88—

Contd.

MINISTRY OF ENERGY—*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will now take Item No. 8 of the List of Business. The hon. Minister may now reply to the debate.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Please permit me to speak. I shall speak for one or two minutes only.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It was over yesterday.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : I shall cover all your points.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : You are not giving a single penny to the hydel projects under the N.T.P.C. in Uttar Pradesh.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is going to announce it now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Why do you not give me a chance.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Please give him two minutes on my behalf. I am not annoyed with you.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : He is not only a Minister but a doctor also; he will treat our ailments.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : You may speak before me.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, I refuse to speak. Let him speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You please speak. Sir, this is not the way of our own colleagues behaving like this with their senior colleagues. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You start your reply to the debate.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to all hon. Members who have participated in the debate on the Demands for Grants for Energy. Sir, very valuable suggestions have been made and comments have been made. First, I thank all the Members for the praise that they gave to the Ministry—for the Department of Coal and the Department of Energy for the good performance. The credit for the good performance goes entirely to the workers and to the people who have worked in the field.

Sir, we have always believed that if there is team work we can get excellent results. It is very necessary, if we want to show results in any field, that the feeling of belonging should exist among the workers and also among the officers. Sir, I have always felt that if a feeling of partnership working together is generated, there is no reason why we cannot get good results. And our people both in coal and power sector, particularly in the coal sector we all know that in the past few years

things were in a very bad shape, but in the last two years the way our people are working for the last three years I may say, you will see that even in this sector in spite of all hurdles and difficulties production has been brought up, productivity has improved, workers' response and industrial relationship has been very good and the number of strikes came down from 700 and odd in 1981-82 to hardly 49 up to December this year. Yet it is true and sadly true, Sir, that for no reason as it were two general strikes were there, one brought about in the coal industry and another in the entire public sector resulting also in shortage of production in coal sector, and the result has been that we lost about Rs. 9 crores worth of coal production. Workers lost nearly Rs. one-and-a-half crores of their wages only because for the sake of prestige All India trade unions, particularly our friends on the Leftist side gave a call for a strike. I want to take up that issue first. About this whole controversy about the public sector and private sector, I would like to once again state that we are committed to the philosophy of establishing in this country a democratic socialist republic. Once we say that we are committed to socialism let us understand what is it that we are committed to. Sir, if we know the principle of socialism as propagated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the founding father of our planning, it meant the establishment of a society free from exploitation of man by man, a society where there will be equal opportunities to all our citizens and where balanced growth would come about which will give the equality of opportunity to all our citizens. So, this is the basic concept of socialism. He said very clearly that we are not wedded to any doctrinaire concept. In the Indian context we are wedded to the existence of democratic framework and within democratic framework we want to bring about an economy where equal opportunity will prevail and a society free from exploitation would come about. That was the essence of socialism. For that purpose, when he thought of mixed economy, what was the concept? The public sector was created because we thought that here would be a sector where public money would be invested and this public money would be used particularly for pro-

where the private sector would not have either the resources or the capacity to invest. Therefore, we would invest nation's money, nation's resources, hard-earned resources collected from the poor men. That public money if it had to be invested in key sectors like steel, coal, aluminium, irrigation and power, then it was incumbent on us to ensure that every farthing that was invested was used properly so that that investment generated resources. Some people unfortunately think that public sector means no resource generation need to take place. If resources are not generated, from where will you bring further investment? Even in communist philosophy, capital formation has to take place. But what do they say? That capital formation is in the hands of the State. That is why, they call that the first stage towards communism is what is called, State capitalism. Politically, it is dictatorship of the proletariat. Economically, it is State capitalism meaning thereby that the State controls the capital that is formed. But capital formation is a must. Unfortunately, some of us thought that public sector having a social objective need not generate surplus, need not have capital formation. Rs. 60,000 crores, we have invested and because of this mistaken understanding by certain people managing the public sector and certain people who all the time thought that whatever the public sector may do, we must defend it, we must support it, we must go on pouring the money, the net result has been that our public sector instead of generating resources become loss making sector. Nobody has ever said and nobody in his right sense can ever say that public sector should be wound up, or that private sector should be encouraged. Private sector *per se* in terms, is a capitalist sector, meaning thereby that there the motive is exploitation for private gain, for private interest. That is, capital formation at any cost by exploiting others but for private gain. That is why, we have been against exploitation by private sector. That is why, we thought that public sector will have a commanding height progressively in the economy because the motivation there would not be profiteering. And then, we have allowed limited scope to the private sector, in the end-producing industry, consumer industry, etc. But, Sir

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

said, if we do not run public sector properly, who is to blame? Can we blame somebody is else? If we allow public money and at the cost of public money a new sector, a contractor sector, then it has gone rich from our money and that is where the blackmoney is generated in the country. Now is it not time? It is all right.

SHRI G.S. MISHRA (Seoni) : I am unable to understand how we lost public money.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Through the public money which we spend in the public sector, we gave contracts to others. Those contractors, at our cost, became rich.

SHRI G.S. MISHRA : What about Mafia?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Minister is dealing with one aspect. You listen. There are many things. Like that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Through the contractors, the new class with which our friend is well acquainted, the Mafia class, that also goes.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara) : You say well acquainted. He is himself connected.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : He is well acquainted.

Look at the seriousness of this. In our country, we have shown that with a little discipline, we can bring about improvement. That is enough. This House must seriously consider this aspect because you have the responsibility, this House has the responsibility, if any economic development of this country has to come about, it is this 544 people who are responsible to the country. I want to plead through you with the House that we will bring about a little improvement here and there with cosmetic treatment. We have brought about this. But, will that give results? If you want real growth, you must see how best we will have to grow and what tremendous leap we will have to take. In coal, as Members have pointed

started its economy along with us, goes to 900 million tonnes of production. After all, coal production means more energy. If we are stuck up today at 165—although even 165 is good, we can pat ourselves—but that much energy will not be produced. Same is true about steel. As far as power is concerned, every one knows that without power, no agricultural or industrial growth can come about. The greatest need today is energy. How will this energy come about if you do not have the resources and, for resources, unless there is basic growth—that is what I am trying to plead with this House that all this brow-beating—there is no magic wand, the planning Commission or the Finance Ministry or you can go on deficit financing, printing notes—but that will not bring about growth. Growth must be in the form of more production of basic goods. If that has to come about, I plead for a total new work culture which will have to be adopted not only in public sector but in every economic activity in this country, wherever it may be and that work culture must involve result oriented, accountability-oriented, approach. Judge every one by the results. Have four-fold tests. One is authority and the second is, accountability—the person who is given authority must be accountable for the results. The third is continuity. Nowhere in the world in any economy, socialist, communist or capitalist, you find a phenomenon where tenure is judged by the age of the man. Nowhere.

It is a funny country that we are having here. How is age relevant? Is age relevant in Parliament? It is not. But if you say that a man who is the Chief Executive, you must retire him at the age of so and so.

SHRI G.S. MISHRA : It was considered during British time.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : This was thought by the British Government. You were to be told that you are old enough and to get out. But if you want result, then you must think in terms of getting a man as long as he give results he is with you. The moment he stops giving results you say : Good-bye ! That must be the philosophy. If we adopt this philosophy in our economic activities in

a participatory work culture. You must not treat any one as alien. Right from top management to the worker, it is one family, one team. In a democratic country, you can get work only by a feeling of belonging. You cannot get it by rod. You cannot get it by bullet or by gun. The only way you can get work from our people—and they have shown this again and again—is by creating this feeling of belonging and then your workers in the country, your working class will give you miraculous results. We have seen this in the Coal Sector; we have seen this in Power Sector. I would plead to create this work culture. I know this will affect vested interests. Many of our trade unions do not want a work culture, a participatory work culture. They want only to think in terms of their Unions and the vested interests of their unions. I plead with them to think of the good of the workers first and not of the good of a particular union or a particular political party. I have shown to you. When people think in terms of political parties and politicising, see the loss : one day's strike brings about Rs. 9 crores worth of production loss. Who gains by that ? That is why I plead with you to create a feeling of belonging. I want direct participation of the workers in the management—direct.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) : Even in the Board-level also !

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Everywhere. In the Board-level also.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : We support that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, we are trying for that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is welcoming your suggestion. He is not opposing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We are working it out. I have been talking for the last two years. I have talked with everyone. We are finding it out. (Interruptions) I say this because in the ultimate

analysis, we are today having 170 KW hour per capita. See the gap. In spite of the fact, we can be proud. Be proud of what good things we have done. We have increased from 1700 MW to 50000 MW during the last 38 years. The villages electrified when planning started in 1951—you will be amazed—were just 3061. In 1951, only 3061 villages were electrified. Today, nearly 4 lakh villages have been electrified.

SOME HON. MEMBERS Yes, without power...

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I know that some of them have not got enough power. What I am saying is that 4 lakh villages have been electrified. See the development. Hardly, 21,000 pumpsets were there in 1951. Today, the pumpsets are 68 lakhs in number.

(Interruptions)

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH (Mahendragarh) : You are giving power for one hour in 24 hours...

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I myself come to that. Although this is the improvement yet the quality of power—I myself was saying yesterday, while replying to a question, that in the rural areas the per capita availability of power is hardly 40 KW hour per annum. In the whole of the country, it is 170 as against 7000 in the developed countries, on an average. In some countries like Sweden, Canada and USA, it is more than 8,000 or 10,000. How far do we have to go if we want excellence, if we want balanced growth of our whole country ? Please imagine. To give so much power which is the basis of growth, particularly to rural areas, how much development will we need ? Even to double the present installed capacity, so that instead of 40 kilowatt hour, 80 kilowatts hour may be available to agricultural areas, even for that purpose, for doubling our production, we will need in terms of today's investment—suppose it is 50,000 MW—you will need Rs. 60,000 crores...

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Will it be possible during this Century ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : There is nothing to hide from our Members, from our country. If growth has to be brought about...

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : It is better to admit failures also.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Mr. Amal Datta, you have come just now. I have been saying about socialism and communism. If growth has to be brought about, it must be done by a totally new work culture to ensure that not a penny that is invested, particularly in public sector where we are expending public money, is wasted. That must be the moral responsibility. That cannot come if we falsely delude ourselves all the time. I want to make it clear. No one has ever said anywhere that we want to privatise the public sector. This word 'privatisation' is a mischievous word. Nobody has ever said that. What we are saying today is, within the framework of our Industrial Policy Resolution. I have just now said. The gap that we are having even in the Seventh Five Year Plan is 10,000 Megawatts and by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan it will be 20,000 Megawatts. How are the resources to be found? This is where we are. As I said, for one megawatt, you require about Rs. 1½ crores. Suppose an 1,000 Megawatt super thermal power station is to be set up, you will need, including transmission, about Rs. 1,500 crores. And we know our Plan resources. The maximum amount has been put for Power, i.e., Rs. 34,000 crores in the Seventh Plan. The Prime Minister stretched all the resources and asked the Planning Commission to give more; instead of Rs. 32,000 crores, he brought it up to Rs. 34,000 crores. But in Rs. 34,000 crores, you can bring in only 23,000 Megawatts. So, the question before the nation today is this. Do we want power or not? If we want power, if you want this gap to be met, from where are you going to get the resources? This is an open question. Resources can come in three ways. One is deficit financing, that is, print notes. Well, that will mean inflation and you do not want that. Or, tax the people. You have tried. You know where the money is. By taxation how much can you raise from the common man? There is unaccounted money. Efforts have been made, raids, etc.,

to get the unaccounted money. You see how much you have got. Allright. What other method can there be? Can you say: those who will invest in this key sector may come and buy Bonds—Indira Patra or any other? After all, what will a man do after generating power? He cannot board it, he cannot steal it, he cannot take it away. It will have to be put for growth. Well, another source is international. The World Bank can give, the Asian Development Bank can give. That we have exhausted fully. Whatever they are willing to give, we are willing to take. Other things can be bilateral. If our NRIs (non resident Indians) are willing to bring their money and invest; should we allow them to do it or not? It is for the House, for this country, for the Parliament to consider; shall we allow them to invest? Afterall if an investment is made in generation of power, what can a man do with it.

These are the proposals. Bilateral offers are made. Other countries, because of the recession in the West, who are coming with the proposals say that they will come.

One basic principle that we have kept before ourselves is that under no circumstances shall we allow our indigenous capacities to be starved. For example BHEL and your ABL. ABL also is of national capacity.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You have let it go to dogs.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : You were pleading. As far as our Ministry is concerned, we have said that we are willing to give orders. If BHEL's capacity is to be utilised, from all the plan resources every single pie that is put for us we will place orders with our national sector, BHEL. But I want to ask a question. Can we adopt a dog in the manger policy? If bilateral offer is made, can I tell that bilateral fellow that look, if you want to invest in India you cannot bring your equipment; if you want to invest you must place orders on BHEL? If I were to put that condition, they say all right, then we don't come. So, you don't get resources, you don't get power and then you don't ask me this question.

We cannot do it bothways. Member after member here has been saying that take up this project in Rajasthan, that project in Orissa; for example Ib-Valley, Talcher, Puri, Pallana Lignite, Bakreshwar. Name a State and there are projects like Mettur, Pench etc. I can say that per member there will be a project. (*Interruptions*)... You must also tell me from where am I get resources to have these projects.

[*Translation*]

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : When we demand electricity, we also demand that more resources should be made available to the Government.

[*English*]

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Are you saying that the Plan resources are not enough to keep BHEL and whatever other units you have got, fully employed ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : They are not enough.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : BHEL has got only 5000 MW...

SHRI VASANT SATHE : That is not enough. That is per-annum capacity.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : 5×5000 will be 25000 MW in five years. (*Interruptions*)... Let the Minister reply. It is very confusing.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It is not confusing.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Very recently we are told that BHEL's capacity is engaged only upto 35% this year. Next year it will be even less unless some further fresh orders come. How this particular state of affairs has come to pass, please explain. Orders have been given galore outside and the BHEL is stalled.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Even upto now 78 to 80% orders have been placed always on BHEL. But BHEL has been created both for Thermal and Hydel power

and for additional capacity. Uptil now they have been able to meet about 3000 and odd MW worth of production. But their capacity of producing more is also increasing day by day. Uptil now, in the last few years of this plan, we have been inducting at the rate of about 3000 MW of additional capacity. But out of all these orders we have been placing, as I said, about 80% on BHEL both from the Central and the State sector. Sir, the question is even if we were to utilise full capacity of BHEL with our own resources we will not have enough resources to keep BHEL itself fully utilised. This is what I am trying to explain. It is not only BHEL but there is ABL also.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Tell us as to what percentage we can utilise.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : For that you come and meet me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please do not interrupt him. Let him proceed.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I do not want to dis-appoint Mr. Amal Datta.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot allow anyone.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I will give him all the information that he wants. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do not reply to individual members otherwise I cannot conduct the proceedings. Nothing will go on record without my permission.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI AMAL DATTA : What is the ruling ? Are we not to speak at all ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is on his legs. He is not yielding. I cannot allow. You can put the questions in the Question Hour. Please do not disturb.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, the hon. Member Shri Shahabuddin was not present right through the speech. He comes at the

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

eleventh hour and just jumps up and asks a question and expects me to reply. He should have sat through. This is not the way to participate. He has not even participated in the debate. Private clarifications will be given privately. *(Interruptions)*

My hon. colleague has answered detailed questions as far as power is concerned yesterday. I am dealing basically with basic policy. Individual matters and individual things can always be dealt with individually. The main thing is how these projects and the power shortage is to be met. As far as the conventional methods are concerned—thermal or hydel—I have said they cost about Rs. 15 crores per MW. So investment resources will have to be found. There is tremendous potential as far as hydel potential is concerned in the Northern region, the Himalayan belt, the North Eastern region and even in South. We have great potential. We could not tap it because hydel plants used to take much longer gestation period—eight to ten years. But with new technology even that has been compressed now. But ultimately again resources will be necessary. As I said bilateral offers are being made for all these projects. Countries are coming forward saying that we will complete the project within five years. But we will also bring our equipment. Naturally nobody comes for charity. Now it is for us as a nation to decide what is in our national interest. I have said that anyone within this country, whether public sector or private sector, if they are willing to bring additionality, if they are willing to raise necessary resources and funds, I am willing to say all right, here is a project, please do it.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : But you have rejected one in West Bengal.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I have not... *(Interruptions)* Sir, Bakeshwar is still under consideration. It is not rejected..... *(Interruptions)*...Mr. Amal Datta, do you not want us to safeguard our national interest and get the best offer?..... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How much time do you require ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, I will require about 15 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Okay. Please finish it up.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Why is some time taken, Sir, for deciding a matter like Bakeshwar when bilateral offer is by two countries—one by Soviet Union and another by Japan and there is another country also. Sir, the delay takes place because we want to get the best terms in the national interest. We don't want to be taken for a ride just because somebody said : in a hurry you do something. Then that might mean a loss to our country. So, we are trying to get the best terms and that is why the delay is caused. But look at this attitude. If it is in West Bengal, then all philosophy of communism, socialism, multinational, this, that is kept aside. And pressure is brought that even if it is coming from Japan and America combine, do the project in Bakeshwar. Give it to them; hurry up; do it early. Now what kind of philosophy is this ? India and Indian Government is not going to succumb to this philosophy. Our interest is one pure simple : national interest supreme. Therefore, whatever is in the national interest, we will try to get that. Now this philosophy and this principle must be very clearly understood when people talk of multi-nationals, privatisation and all this glibly without understanding. They must know that what we are doing is within the framework of our Industrial Policy Resolution and socialist philosophy. We are trying to get the resources where we do not have and where we will get power and we will be the masters. So, Sir, this is about the power sector as far as our known fields of thermal and hydel are concerned.

Now I would like to come to non-conventional sources.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about nuclear, Sir ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : That is not with me. Sir, I have said that through the conventional sources, if we get resources and from where we should get, if we can, we will get more power. But, Sir, the future of the solution to the problem of energy really lies in a country like ours in what I would call 'Prakritik Urja, (natural

energy). They call it non-conventional energy. I would, in fact, say that that is the natural energy source. Surya, plenty of Sun is blessing this earth. Then wind power all along our coasts and also on the Himalayan heights. There is enough wind power. If we can use that, nothing like that. If we can use bio-mass and bio-gas, we would be able to maintain the ecological balance also. We have shown that by examples. In fact, I want to plead with this House. Up till now, somehow we have been so much taken away by conventional things; unfortunately, in the Planning Commission or elsewhere enough emphasis and attention is not given to this very important source. You will be glad to know that on an investment of hardly Rs. 238 crores in the last three years, only in terms of fertilizers, and that too the organic fertilizers, and fuel, the gas, we have saved about Rs. 230 crores worth of fertilizer and fuel. See the value of it. Particularly in a village where conventional energy power has not reached, the best way of getting power is through the non-conventional sources. About the popularity of that, I said yesterday how it has become popular, the improved chulhas, biogas plant, bio-mass. In the North-East region in Lokata lake hyacinth grows at a very great speed. It can be an excellent material for bio-mass. If bio-mass bagasse, rice husk etc. can be used for producing energy through gasifiers, you will have not only energy at the local spot, but it will also save costs in transmission etc. And we are trying to see in Rajasthan that a 30-megawatt producing solar thermal centre is established.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : It must be established in Barmer and Jaisalmer districts.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We will see where it is possible.

With the best utilization of photovoltaic and new developments that are taking place in the non-conventional sources of energy, development in the tidal and other sectors, if a real break through comes through amorphous silicon and the solar system, I think, it would revolutionize our rural areas. That alone is the real hope and I am confident that our scientists will rise to the occasion. I plead with this House.

You have given only Rs. 100 crores for non-conventional sources as against Rs. 34000 crores for the conventional sources. And you want miracles to take place in this Rs. 100 crores! Each urjagram, each integrated energy village, providing biogas, would serve the women-folk, saving their health and eyes. In one day, the medical experts have said, a woman inhales through the chulha about two packs worth of cigarettes. So much damage to the lungs and to the eyes. Apart from that, our poor children have to go wandering in jungle to collect fuel. All this can be avoided. You have only to see what miracle it has brought about in two years in a tribal village like khandia. There is a possibility. But from where can I get the investment? Even if I were to ask this House that instead of Rs. 100 crores, I should be given Rs. 500 crores, the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance will ask as to where from they will find Rs. 500 crores. Sir, I am taking the whole House into confidence and I would like to suggest one thing. This programme for rural integrated energy is for rural development. It is meant to bring about rural development. Now, the banks are just giving the money, which as the hon. members know, does not reach the common man. Instead of that, if we can dovetail the programme for rural development, then it can be used for investment in energy whether it be solar panels, or biogas or biomass plants. This alone will change the life pattern. So, I would plead with the House that whenever the hon. members speak on different aspects and deal with different Ministries, if they can give greater attention to get some resources for the non-conventional sources of energy, it will help us. I feel that there in lies the real salvation as far as the energy problem of our country is concerned. So, these are the two fields which I wanted to deal with. As far as other aspects are concerned, every hon. member has raised individual issues...

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : I have asked about a uniform tariff. It is not an individual problem. There is a different rate of tariff in different regions because of which the whole Southern State are suffering.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Let me address myself to this problem. The State Electricity Boards determine the tariff. Every State is free...

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Even the Central generating stations are charging different charges for different regions.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Every State has its own tariff. Secondly, when we have different stations in different regions, it will depend upon the cost of generation. There is no national grid as yet. Once we have a total national grid in the country and once we are capable of sending power from one place to different regions, probably this common tariff concept could come about. Tariff has a relation to the cost of production.

One more important point has been raised about the State Electricity Boards. I am personally of the view that in this country electricity to agriculture should be supplied free. I will tell you very honestly that this is my personal view.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I hope the whole Government agrees with your view.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Now, how do we go about it? Shall we make the State Electricity Boards pay for it? Then you will never have the State Electricity Board, or for that matter any other Electricity Board generate even a bit of power resources. With what will they modernise? With what will they expand? So, with a minimum cost of production, we must produce efficiently. Our central stations are producing power with the best PLF. Even in some of the State Electricity Boards like Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Neyveli Lignite Corporation and so on, the plant load factor is one of the best in the world. In spite of it being so, if you were to say that you will not give even their cost of production, what will that board every do then? I made a submission in the Power Ministers' Conference and the State Ministers agreed with that too. As far as the State Electricity Boards are concerned, I told them to pay for their cost plus 3 per cent extra so that they can at least get 3 per cent under the Act. You give

them that. After that, whatever you want to give free, you give them free. If you want to make it up by charging industrialists or high-voltage consumers, higher cost, use that. You charge differentially, but don't make the Electricity Board suffer for it. This is number one.

Secondly, what do the Government do to the State Electricity Boards? They say, we have given you the loans, you pay the interest. Interest must be paid because they are running in losses. Do you know the cumulative losses of the State Electricity Boards in this country? It is Rs. 11,000 crores.

SHRI G.S. MISHRA : Because of bad quality coal.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : What are you talking? You have handled coal, you should know better. It is not because of bad quality coal but because of bad management. This is number one. Secondly, the differential. So, therefore, we must, as a policy in the country say to the State Governments, that if you want this tariff should not be different, etc. and that State Governments must not make State Electricity Boards lose because they want to give power at a lower rate to somebody else, this must be done as a national policy and that we must decide it.

As far as supply of coal is concerned, it is good that Mishraji raised this issue. The first thing we did was to improve the quality of coal. As far as ash content is concerned, day by day, the coal in India will have higher ash content. You cannot wish it away. You cannot wash it. Because, it is inbuilt in the structure of the coal. So, we must have boilers which can use higher ash content coal. Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board has proved that they used one of the highest ash content coal and given the best production. So, it is not as if you cannot use the Indian coal to produce very good electricity. As far as extraneous matters are concerned, today, you will see that coal complaints from power stations have come down. It has come from 105 to 10, i.e. from 15 per cent to 1 per cent. So quality is improving.

Sir, one point which Mr. Krishna Iyer has raised yesterday...

(Interruptions)

SHRI G.S. MISHRA : Diesel consumption has gone up. Along with the coal, they use diesel.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : As far as output man-shift is concerned...

(Interruptions)

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Sir, you were quoting me...

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Yes. In Tuticorin, as Mr. Krishna Iyer had said here, that in all 35,000 M.Ts. of stones were there. In the State Electricity Boards Chairmen's Conference, I said that if we find those stones, we will bear the cost for that and the coal company will pay for it. But we said, we will send our team there. Do you know what they found? They found during that visit, only 10,574 M.Ts. of stones were stacked from October, 1983 to February, 1987 at one place. Out of the total amount of coal supplied, it comes to 0.13 per cent. As a percentage, if you take it as a big tonnage, you cannot carry it on your head. But as a percentage of the total coal, do you want me really to make such a hullabaloo, and make a grievance on it.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Give us the team's report?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am giving you the team's report. So, the quality of

coal is improving. We are now ensuring that by the end of this plan, 100 per cent coal will go through the coal handling plant and deshaling, so that in terms of extraneous matter, you will get good coal.

So, in short, these are the efforts that we are making to improve but, as I said, ultimately the basic thing would be that we must improve the performance. The output—manshift which is the lowest in the world in coal, in other sectors, must improve and must be brought on par with the world standards. That alone will bring down the cost of production of coal, and also cost of production of Power, and help us to generate resources in the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Energy to vote. The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1988 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 17 to 19 relating to the Ministry of Energy."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1987-88 in respect of the Ministry of Energy voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13th March, 1987		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Energy					
17.	Department of Coal	21,81,00,000	1,98,00,00,000	1,09,02,00,000	9,90,00,00,000
18.	Department of Power	43,26,00,000	2,72,09,00,000	2,16,29,00,000	11,35,18,00,000
19.	Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	16,92,00,000	61,00,000	80,00,00,000	3,04,00,000

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now adjourn for Lunch and will re-assemble at 2.20 PM.

13.22 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at Twenty-four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1987-88—
Contd.
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up Discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 44 to 47 relating to the Ministry of Human Resource Development for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send

slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. These cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case* any member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Shri Ananda Gajapati Raju,

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts of Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1988, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 44 to 47, relating to the Ministry of Human Resource Development."

Demands for Grants, 1987-88 in respect of the Ministry of Human Resource Development submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13th March, 1987		Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Human Resource Development					
44.	Department of Education	1,81,83,00,000	8,00,000	10,25,48,00,000	42,00,000
45.	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	14,02,00,000	58,00,000	70,11,00,000	2,92,00,000
46.	Art and Culture	22,84,00,000	—	82,91,00,000	20,50,00,000
47.	Department of Women and Child Development	43,80,00,000	—	1,90,97,00,000	—

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU (Bobbili): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today, we are discussing the demands on human resources. But one thing that strikes me is that human resources do not occupy the centre of the State as far as development goes; they do not strike an emotional chord; all it seems to do is to have a drab kind of appeal, an appeal that no one else is very enthusiastic about, though it is a very important matter. In this matter, the canvas is large but the number of issues to be discussed is plenty. And therefore I confine myself to a few points to put across certain view on education.

Historically, education or classical education started with the Minutes of Education made by Lord Mecauly in the nineteenth century. He prepared the background for classical education as it is being followed even to this day. But we should not reject classical education as unscientific and anachronistic. There is generally a view that vocationalisation, job orientation is the need of the hour and classical education can be pushed behind. But there is yet a place or classical education in terms of expression, in terms of expressing one's views and feelings, in terms of describing in terms of even understanding certain phenomena which cannot be expressed only in bare scientific terms.

Therefore, there is also a case for a generalist, administrator, politician, bureaucrat, many people are basically generalists who are able to comprehend complex matters and able to decide on issues and therefore even though we may talk against classical education there is yet a place for it in the curricula.

Now specialisation has its disadvantages also in terms of sub-optimisation and results in creating of blinkers and or not being able to see beyond a point or looking at both sides where we are moving. Therefore, classical education should be run down and yet there is a place for vocationalisation. But before we go to vocationalisation, let us speak about the man power requirements that the economy has and the technological obsolescence that the economy is facing. Today we find that employment planning has been reduced to a very very unscientific basis,

A few statistics are gathered, a few descriptions are made, a few people are appointed to look into it and the result that comes out of it is not some thing which we can improve upon, or some thing which we can find as the basis on which we are able to absorb people and employ people in the economy. Some times you find 40 million unemployed, 5 million youth unemployed, educated unemployed 16 million, and so on. Even different type of figures are given, but in what spheres they can be fitted in, in what slots they can be adjusted are never discussed because the gathering of the data for manpower planning is very inadequate and they should be improved upon and that should be bettered upon.

Then again, today we are in the informational age, the Western countries have gone to the informational age and the age of knowledge intensive industry. In this stage, when knowledge intensive industry and information form a vital part in the programming of our country's economy in its societal process and its thinking, then our system should improve to see that we reach that stage which is not the smoke-stack industry stage but information and knowledge intensive education. Therefore we find we are lagging behind, our technology has certain outdated concepts and precepts that are old and even anachronistic, and therefore there is a need for a greater scientific management in the process.

Then again, old definitions like this industry is capital intensive, that industry is labour intensive, do not hold good. Therefore in order to see that these definitions are pushed behind and newer definitions come in, for that education and human resources development form a part and parcel of the developmental process. Today we find that education is lagging behind, human resource development that is lagging behind and if the economy moves in front, and if the society moves in front, and education and development is behind, then it is a tremendous handicap which we cannot bridge and something that we have to bridge in order to push ahead.

Now we find that renewed efforts have been made to encourage education. Nobody

[Shri Ananda Gajapathi Raju]

can deny that. There has been a debate in this House, in various committees also this has been discussed. There has been a lot of discussion on it. But that renewed effort is not just enough, because we seem to be dealing with semantics—more in semantics. It is an excellent system, we talk about black-board revolution. We talk about better chalk pieces for schools. We talk about computer facilities for schools. But we find that all this does not find a place when it comes to implementation, because everything seems to be going just normally or the way it used to go all these years. Therefore, there is a need to enthuse a certain amount of dynamism in the process and a certain amount of thrust so that education again becomes the central factor, education again becomes the propelling factor for development. Therefore, all this aside, one of the main constraints that it faces today is the financial allocation. Even though we find that an amount of Rs. 800 crores more has been proposed in the budget for education, still we find that the amount is totally inadequate and cannot give an impetus to education. And education aside, even R and D also cannot be given a thrust with this increment which has been made. This increment is inadequate. I would suggest that the education should be financed even from a certain cess that could be collected from different areas, because we find that the initial allocation is not enough. Sometimes, you can raise cess like last time the House raised the cess on the plea from the opposition from 5 per cent to 10 per cent on R and D activities. Similarly, some cess should be raised so that whatever is done in the field of education will never be a waste and it will always go to the development of the country. Even though it is intangible, its gains can always be measured in real terms.

Again qualitatively and quantitatively we have to make a quantum jump. We have always been talking of education as if it is a subject where money is just thrown and is flowing down like water. But we find that it is a place where we can really get something substantial. If we are able to train the manpower, if we are able to train the young graduates, if we are

able to put them in the right place, then the contribution that they make towards the development of the country will definitely far surpass the amount of money that is spent on them.

Coming to the mundane points which again and again are covered but very seldom talked about these days, we find that there is total inadequacy of chalk pieces and black boards. We find in the villages that there is hardly any place for the children to study. They are put in the open. They have to study in thatched sheds. They have to go to the buildings which are leaking. They do not have proper black boards; they do not have chalks; they do not have papers slates to write on. And when you about the development of education you are not able to provide money for these mundane matter, then the whole policy of computerisation in education, of quantum jump in education, of qualitatively improving the education will come to nought because nothing can be implemented without these basic facilities.

As far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, we are a backward State educationally. It has been shown with statistics that a lot of care and attention has to be given to raise the amount of literacy, particularly literacy among women. Therefore, I would plead with the Minister that some additional funds are given at least in terms of raising the literary standards of women because women are very backward and women require a lot of impetus as far as educational opportunities go.

Then again, there is a scope and necessity to improve non-formal and adult education. Informal and adult education alone can take education to the grassroot level. In this effort to take education to the grassroot level, we must use all the resources that we have at our command. Today, we find that anybody who is educated in a rural area, will contribute much more than his counterpart anywhere else. He will have the skill, the desire and the way of going about it. He will go about to contribute to the society much more than what is commonly thought of. Therefore, non-formal education and adult education cannot

ignored. It is a centre-piece of education and some extra allocation should be made in that direction and some more innovative schemes should be brought in. I feel that it is in the field of adult education and non-formal education that computerisation should come in because little boys go to tend sheep, tend goats, go to farms, go to forest to collect firewood and it is they who require the real projection of society and the help of society to see that they are able to come up to a stage where they are functionally literate. Today they are not only illiterate but they are functionally and totally illiterate and are not able to participate in any of the processes that the Government follows or the society follows or the people follow. Therefore, there is a necessity to emphasise on non-formal education.

Another point which I would like to stress is that Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and women particularly find themselves at a very disadvantageous position as far as education goes. The facilities that are created for them may sound substantial when it comes to paper projects and planning, but when it comes to the field, we find that their needs are not met totally and, in fact, for all practical purposes they are ignored and they are not brought into the national mainstream. So, in order to bring them into the national mainstream, some additional effort has to be made and additional allocation should be made for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and women.

Again, I would make a plea here for the confirmation of the three-language formula. Basically we want to remain one country, we want to remain one people, we want to remain one for all purposes and, therefore, there is a great need for the three-language formula—Hindi, English and the regional language. If we are able to implement it fully and if we are able to see that it is done in practically all the States, we will find that politically different States might go different ways but emotionally and nationally everybody is together in one nation and it is a very important point. It may seem very trivial but when we go to the rural areas, when we go to the different States of this country, we find that this has a greater importance.

In the end I would like to say that the concept of continuing education should be in-built into education and society because we find that even though graduates are there, even though post-graduates are there, they might be literate but functionally they are illiterate. They find themselves unable to cope up with the stresses and strains that the society puts upon them and, therefore, there is a case for continuing education. There is a case for qualitatively improving it and there is a case for quantitatively improving it. If we are able to do all these things and take the opinion of all cross-sections of this House and place it before the Minister and his staff and leave it for them to decide, then I think we will have a better opportunity to build a better society and a better India.

[Translation]

SHRI D.P. YADAVA (Monghyar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to thank Shri Rao and I rise to support the demands for grants. The new Education Policy presented before us, has a philosophy and outline and has inculcated a sense of national confidence among the people. I thank Shri Rao for the work done by him in his capacity as a political leader in shaping its philosophy and outline. When we talk of education, a lot is said about its definition. Unfortunately Macaulay is still haunting us although he died long back.

I am of the view that we should forget his name because the work done by us in the new perspective is no less important. We must observe that we have made a lot of progress in the field of education. It is often said that 30 to 35 crore people in our country are illiterate, but we never say that so many persons have become literate. There has been considerable increase in the number of literate persons. The number of literate persons, schools and teachers has also increased... (Interruptions)

The truth must be revealed, because if you tell the people that what has been done for them is worthless, they will be misled. The nation will be misguided. Do not mislead the nation. We must grasp its philosophy.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Just tell us the philosophy. (Interruptions)

SHRI D.P. YADAVA : If you go into the figures you will find the philosophy. In 1950-51 the number of Primary Schools was 2,09,676 in the country, but now its number is 5,50,000. Has there been no increase in it? There were only 13,000 model schools, but now their number is 1,40,000. There were only 7,288 High Schools, but now the number of High Schools is about 60,000. The number of colleges at that time was 548, now this number is about 4,000. There were 147 technical colleges but to-day, there are 1,500 technical Institutes and colleges. The number of Universities was 28 and to-day its number is 135. These figures prove that a lot of work has been done in the field of education in this country. Therefore, there is no reason to feel disappointed in this regard. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV
(Nalanda) : Nalanda University...
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI D.P. YADAVA : This came into existence after you became an M.P. of that constituency. (*Interruptions*) I have got all the figures. At that time the number of students was 2,40,00,000 but to-day the number of students is 13,20,00,000. At that time the number of Primary Teachers was 3,40,000, but to-day it is about 15 lakhs...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please do not divert your attention. You address the chair.

[*Translation*]

SHRI D.P. YADAVA : The total number of Teachers in the country at that time was 5 lakhs, but to-day their number is about 38 lakhs. In spite of this, Shri Choubey is not happy. You ignore the work done by us and go on saying before the country that the number of illiterate persons in the country has increased. You must take into account the increase in the number of literate persons. This system of education has produced scientists and philosophers. We cannot demoralise ourselves by blaming the education policy.

Now the question rises that in spite of all these achievements what is our present position? We must make self-introspection. I am a member of the ruling party.
(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI H.A. DORA (Srikakulam) :
There is expansion but no consolidation.

[*Translation*]

SHRI D.P. YADAVA : As a matter of fact I am one of those who would point out any shortcoming to Shri Rao and request him to take remedial measures.
(*Interruptions*)

I shall speak in the Parliament and am also ready to speak. You may please try to listen.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND
MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA
RAO) : You spell out the weaknesses, we shall listen.

SHRI D.P. YADAVA : If we take all other departments under the education-head, we are allocating about Rs. 7,000 crores in the Seventh Plan. At present we are having discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Union Education Ministry. We must be grateful to Rao Sahab for increasing the allocation for Education. There was hardly a provision of Rs. 352 crores in the Plan for the Ministry of Education under last year, which has been increased to Rs. 825 crores this year. This is an achievement and we can blaze a new trail with so much of allocation. But I would like to make one submission to Rao Sahab that a part of allocation of Rs. 352 crores had to be surrendered for some reason. We should, therefore, find out under which item funds were surrendered and we should ensure that funds are not surrendered next year.

We have also to see as to which of the Action Plans have been formulated under the new Education Policy, towards which the Ministry has to pay its attention. First of all, I would like to express my thanks to you for the mobilisation of

resources for which you had put in hard work. You have also tried to work for such subjects which are clearly in the State list. In this way you are going to start a new convention. There is a scheme Operation Black Board, for which an allocation of Rs. 100 crores has been made. With an allocation of Rs. 100 crores it is not possible to construct buildings or provide laboratories in all the five lakhs or five and a half lakh primary schools; but a new start has been made. The biggest question is as to which would be the implementation authority for this. If implementation work is not done honestly, then my dear Chaubeyji, you cannot hold Rao Sahab responsible for this, because funds would be allocated by the Centre for implementation of schemes and the States will have to execute them. If implementation is not done properly, then Rao Sahab is not to be blamed. Under his sphere of activities, the Central Schools are functioning well, because he is directly responsible for them. With regard to Navodaya Vidyalayas, a part of responsibility has been transferred to the State Governments. I would like to suggest that the responsibility of Navodaya Vidyalayas should also be that of the Central Government like the Central Schools. It would be more useful, if it is done. You want to make it an apex institution. You want these institutions to be a model to be followed by the State Governments and other private schools. If some States want to make it an arena for politics, then those States should be persuaded to keep politics away from education. The people who want to bring politics in education are the biggest enemies of the country and the future generation would hold them responsible for this. This is what I wanted to submit about the Navodaya Vidyalayas.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : There is no question of responsibility. We want their co-operation and we are getting co-operation from many States and we are satisfied.

SHRI D.P. YADAVA : This is quite a satisfactory answer. We expect their co-operation. At some places where land was not available, we had to purchase it at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs or Rs. 20 lakhs. But Navodaya Vidyalayas should be run with

full dedication. This is my submission to you.

I would like to submit one more thing to Rao Sahab. We have had discussion on the policy of National System of Education. Its implementation is being delayed somewhat, though it has been mentioned in the report that it is in the final stage. Despite its being in the final stage, I have a feeling that preparations for the implementation of National System of Education are going on at a slow pace. There is delay in its formulation, which should not be there. The question of national curriculum is also related with it. This is an academic matter. We should not mind if it takes sometime, but it should have some solid foundation, just as you have formulated the Education Policy. The entire country should be aware of its traditions and national objectives. The national objective could be achieved through the knowledge of our traditions and customs, our culture can be spread only through national curriculum.

I would like to submit one more point about which a mention has been made by Raja Sahab also. I would like to submit that we shall have to take some concrete steps about computer education. We have seen that thrust on computer education has declined. It should be examined as to why there has been decline in this thrust.

So far as vocational education is concerned, I have repeatedly been emphasising that there should be vocationalisation of education. This country has some occupational heritage. The son of a mason would be mason, the son of a carpenter would be carpenter and the son of an ironsmith would be an ironsmith. There have been such traditions. I would like to submit that ironsmith should not be restricted to the profession of ironsmith only. He should receive training at the Institute of Technology. This should be an essential feature of human resource development. We shall have to prepare the people mentally as to how we can improve the condition of the people of this country as also bring about an improvement in the health of the people of the country by using Science and Technology. Under total co-ordinated plan for education, we shall have to make plans for rural development also. There are separate

[Shri D.P. Yadava]

departments for rural development. For human resources and rural development, there should be co-ordination between technological resources, scientific resources and academic resources. This is a subject which has remained neglected. We shall have to pay attention towards this.

Much can be achieved if science and technology are made available to the masses through practical demonstration. We talk of formal education and providing education to small children. But the knowledge of science and technology should be imparted to the people engaged in fodder cutting work, brick kilns, animal husbandry and poultry farming so as to increase their income. This work will have to be undertaken by the Department of Human Resources.

I would like to submit that a national plan should be formulated by linking various laboratories and institutions of various departments. This is very essential. I would like to make a submission about transfer of technology now. In Punjab, in one acre of land 150 Kgs. of fertiliser is used, but in Assam, Bihar and Bengal only 8, 10 or 12 Kgs. of fertiliser is used per acre. The situation for using 150 Kgs. of fertiliser in Punjab and 25 Kgs. of fertiliser in Bihar, Assam and Bengal could be brought about due to transfer of technology.

In the education field, a situation has come up now, when teachers do not teach and students do not learn. It is the greatest challenge before us as to how 38 lakh teachers should teach and 13 crore children should study. We shall have to make a plan in this regard. We shall have to see as to how 30 lakh teachers undertake their teaching work and 13,20,000 students throughout the country study throughout the country. Time and again a mention is made about teachers training programme. I would like to submit that a programme will have to be initiated for setting an educational standard for teachers. If some educational standard is not established for teachers, then there would not be any benefit of training. It should not happen as it happened last time. Seven or eight crores of rupees were spent and teachers were called for 3 or 4 days and a meeting was held and then the

teachers went back. This is not going to serve the purpose. It must also be considered as to how the vacation period could be curtailed and other suggestions which I have given should also be considered.

In the end, I would like to say that the budget which has been placed before us is definitely a matter of joy for all of us.

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. It is a very big Ministry which has various subjects under it like Education, Culture, Women's Welfare, Child Welfare, Arts and Youth Welfare etc. It is not possible to discuss all these subjects, but while making my submission, I would like to discuss education and education policy. A lot of discussion has already been held on this subject. I would like to say only this much that after a very long time, the Prime Minister has taken a historical decision to give a new shape to the Education System and the implementation of this decision has also started. In the formulation of this policy, our present Minister of Human Resources and his colleagues including lady colleagues in the Ministry have done a lot of hard work to formulate the new education policy. The implementation work of this policy has also started.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Who is the lady colleague?

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA: One is a male colleague and the other is the lady colleague. (Interruptions)

14.58 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the New Education Policy is being implemented and it has new features. There is programme of opening Navodaya Vidyalayas which is a very welcome step. Now Navodaya Vidyalayas will be opened in each district, but I would like to submit how only one school in a district will not be sufficient to meet the needs. (Interruptions)

Such Vidyalayas should also be opened by the State Governments and these

Vidyalayas should be opened one each in every block of the districts. Only then talented students would be able to derive benefit from them. One Vidyalaya in each district is not going to serve the purpose. I would like to submit through you that a programme should be formulated under which Navodaya Vidyalayas should be opened at block level in each district and only then 1000 or 500 students in a Block would derive benefit from it and a large number of people would derive benefit from them. One Vidyalaya in a district is not going to serve the purpose.

Secondly, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards Primary education. The condition of Primary education is pitiable whereas Primary education is the foundation of education, the nation, democracy and science and technology. If the standard of Primary education is not improved, how then can the country march forward, how can the people be educated and how can they get the knowledge of science and technology? How can the country be developed then? There is need to lay emphasis on basic education for the development of the country. But when we look towards the States, we find that the condition of Primary education is very bad and pitiable. I would, therefore, like to submit to the hon. Minister of Human Resources that Primary education is the foundation of education. When foundation is not strong, how can the structure built thereon be strong? But the basic education is under the control of the State Government. You would, therefore, say that you are helpless to do anything. But when you are formulating national educational policy in the national interest and you are talking of national building, then some way out should be found to improve the standard of Primary education in the States. Under the present situation, there is a negligible number of schools in the villages. If somewhere there are schools, there are no teachers. If there are teachers, they do not do their job. At some places, there are no school buildings and if there are school buildings the buildings are in a dilapidated condition. Sometime back when Primary education has under the control of the district administration, District Boards or Municipalities, all

satisfactory; but ever since the Primary education has been brought under the control of the State Governments the condition of the Primary education has become pitiable. Therefore, you should formulate some policy and find out some way out so that condition of Primary education could be improved, as the primary education is the foundation of the nation. If attention is not paid to improve the primary education, the foundation of our education and that of the democracy would be destroyed and development work would come to a standstill. It is for you to consider as to what steps should be taken in this regard, because primary education is a subject which falls under the jurisdiction of the State Government and the Central Government may only issue the directions, formulate the policy or may make some other arrangements. But you will have to take some measures to bring about an improvement in the condition of primary education. In this connection I want to draw your attention towards the backward areas of the country where Adivasis, Harijans and the poor are predominant and where no primary school is available within a radius of 6 to 8 kms. When I went through the documents based on education, it gave me pleasure that you are going to do some work in all those backward areas where majority of the population comprise Adivasis, Harijans and the poor. It is my submission that you must make some provision for the expansion of primary education in those areas.

15.00 hrs.

Sir, you have also taken a number of steps for the expansion of adult education and non-formal education. It is a welcome and commendable step, because those people who are overaged cannot receive education by going to schools. It is very necessary to make them educated for the success of democracy. Now those people can go to schools and it will be very much helpful in improving the standard of their living. Therefore, the step taken by Government in this direction is a welcome and commendable one. But it is my submission that we are not getting as much benefit as should have been received on the basis of the money the Government is spending for adult

[Shri Umakant Mishra]

respect. I am of the view that this has been the position because the State Governments are responsible for it. Therefore, you may please find some ways and means for this purpose and it has always been my submission to you that there should also be proper arrangements for monitoring those programmes on which Central funds are spent, otherwise there is greater likelihood of the funds being misused by the State Governments the achievements also is not in proportion to the funds made available by the Central Government for the scheme.

As a matter of fact, the steps taken by Government and the money spent by it for the expansion of education, adult education and non-formal education, are welcome and commendable. I thank the Government, the Hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister for Human Resource Development for it. I congratulate them. But so far as the occupational education is concerned, its pattern cannot be changed overnight because, the pattern which is in vogue, cannot be changed all of a sudden. But the Government has decided to change it and you are according priority to occupational education. Still it is my submission to you that you must arrange to open an Occupational Training Centre or an Occupational Training School or an Occupational Training Institute in every Development Block with a population of one thousand so that those people who are not talented, who cannot learn science, will receive training in some skill or vocation after passing 8th or 10th standard in those schools and earn their livelihood. It does not matter if the funds are made available from the Central exchequer or the State exchequer.

Sir, it is necessary to expand occupational education. I welcome and commend the programmes you are undertaking for Sanskrit. You made provisions for Sanskrit education, but not for Sanskrit. You have divided it into 3 sections—Sanskrit and other classical languages, Hindi and other modern languages and English and other foreign languages. This is the heading which is commendable,

is a commendable step. Though we have been maintaining it as the official language. Besides, there are languages of other affluent countries like French, Russian, Chinese and Japanese. Arrangements should also be made to learn these languages. You have paid attention towards it which is a commendable step. I have no objection if other classical languages are developed alongwith sanskrit. It is not only me, but others also will have no objection over it. But some arrangements must be made to teach the philosophy enshrined in sanskrit. Arrangements be made to teach science, astrology, mathematics in Sanskrit. I am of the view that other countries of the world have learnt ancient sciences available in sanskrit literature. Similarly, it is my submission that arrangements be made to teach the science available in sanskrit literature.

In compliance with the order of the Chairman, I conclude with these words. I hope that the hon. Minister will certainly pay attention towards my suggestions.

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilbaur) :
Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants in respect of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. At the same time I have to make a submission. As has been said by Shri Mishra just now, there has been a steep decline in the standard of Primary education in the country. The condition of the most of the schools in the rural areas in particular is very bad. They are run under dual administration. So far as their maintenance and providing the facilities to them is concerned, it is done by autonomous bodies, but so far as the appointment of teachers is concerned, it is done by State Government, with the result that the condition of rural areas is becoming worse these days. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister that the Government should pay attention towards it and there should be uniformity in it. Especially, the Government must pay attention towards the primary education which is the most important part of education. Funds should be earmarked separately for this purpose.

little attention towards primary education. On the other hand we have not been able to pay due attention to technical education. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that late Pandit Jawaharlal had set up 5 institution for the purpose of higher education in the country. But the present position is that we are not able to utilise the talents produce by them, because most of these talented youths go to foreign countries. Thus, the country does not get the benefit of the talent of these institutions. You should also pay attention towards it. I specifically want to draw your attention to the impact of pattern of education imparted in the I.I.Ts on the rural areas.

Recently, the President had constituted a Review Committee. The Committee had submitted very important suggestions in its report. One of the very good suggestions given in it was that the post of Registrar in the I.I.Ts may be abolished and in its place the post of Administrative Officer may be created. But you did not delegate any power to him. In all the universities Registrars have been appointed. But no provision has been made for the same in it. Therefore, I would like to submit that you may please look into it. It is very essential to have a post of Registrar. This is a very important post and it must be there.

There is an I.I.T. in Kanpur. Advertisement for a post in this institution was inserted two to three times. Some qualified persons had applied for this post but they were not appointed. On the other hand some persons with vested interest have appointed persons of their choice there. As a result thereof, it is affecting the standard of education there. I have written a letter to the hon. Minister in this connection. The I.I.T., Kanpur is the most prestigious, institution in the country. A competent persons should be appointed on the post that has been created in this institution.

Besides, improvement should be made in the Governing Bodies of the I.I.Ts in the country. Public representatives should be appointed on these Governing Bodies which may be done either by enacting legislation or through nomination. I do hope that you will consider appointment of a public

representative on them in order to ensure smooth functioning of the university.

Shri Mishra has said a lot about the adult education. We have not been able to promote adult education even after forty years of independence. You introduce schemes and programmes but the society and the Government do not give them due importance. It will be worthwhile if the Government formulate a scheme and make the people of the whole country literate. China got independence five years after our country but it spread literacy in the whole China. It is our misfortune that we could not do this thing in our country. You have set a target to make ten to twelve crore people literate in the two Five Year Plans. I would request that you should increase this target. If you achieve this target, the Government will get the credit for spreading literacy in the entire country. In this way you will at least make the people literate. You should take the help of the teachers as well as the civil institutions to implement your schemes so that the country may become strong in this respect. In this way you will earn plaudits.

As regards the language issue, I would like to say that in the New Education Policy, which the Government have formulated, it has not been made clear as to what will be medium of instruction. You have not taken a decision in this respect to date. Undoubtedly no one can deny the importance of English. But other independent countries of the world impart education through their own languages and also carry on the administration in their own languages. It is our misfortune that we have not been able to discard the use of English. At least the Ministry of Education should pay attention towards it. We should impart education through the national language and not through English. Only then we will be able to develop our knowledge. It is wrong to say that if we discard the use of English, we shall not be able to increase our knowledge. But this august House knows that the developed countries whether it be France, Japan or Russia, have made advancement in the field of literature, science and technology in their own languages. It is on account of our inferiority complex that we think that if we

[Shri Jagdish Awasthi]

discard the use of English, our country will not make progress. Our Minister of Education is an educationist and a scholar. He should think over it. The medium of instruction whether of higher education or secondary education should be the Indian languages. Unless we develop our Indian languages, we cannot say that we have achieved independence. If we continue imparting education through the medium of a foreign language, the country cannot make progress. Gandhiji had said that the country which has no language of its own cannot make progress.

I am happy that our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has paid attention to this problem and has evolved an education policy. Shri Misra has said that in Uttar Pradesh, Sanskrit will not be regarded as a separate language and the Hindi question paper will contain Sanskrit questions also. Sanskrit is the mother of all other languages and it should be given its due place. Only then will we be able to give recognition to it.

We are progressing in the field of sports. There is a sport called cricket to which we give importance. You might be knowing that cricket used to be played here when the country was under foreign domination. Besides, cricket is played in this country only. This game is not played in many other countries like China, Russia etc. We want that you should encourage our traditional Indian sports and shun mental slavery. A lot of time is wasted in the cricket game and it also disrupts the studies of students. Therefore, the Ministry should pay attention in this direction and encourage the traditional Indian games. It is not so that if we do not play this game, the name of our country will not figure in the field of sports. So the hon. Minister should pay attention in this direction.

In the end, I would say that you should consider the suggestions given by me. You have named this Ministry as Human Resource Development Ministry which is a good name and you should act accordingly. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants.

[English]

DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Demands for Grants submitted by the Minister for Human Resources Development.

During the last week, the Prime Minister in his election speeches admonished the Government of West Bengal saying that they have failed to appreciate the values of the new education policy. But, Sir, the people of West Bengal have declared in their recent election verdict that they don't appreciate the values of the new education policy. The similar thing has happened in Kerala.

In fact, this new education policy is an old wine put in new bottle because it continues the same elitist tradition, the same colonial policy of education as introduced by Lord Macaulay; because we find that the policy makers try to restrict higher education. They are afraid of reaching the goal of universal education.

The founding fathers gave directives that within ten years from the commencement of the Constitution the goal of universal education should be reached. But now we find that after 2000 AD the number of illiterates would surpass 500 million. This is the great achievement of the present Government !

If we look at a small country like Nicaragua which is surrounded by counter revolutionary forces where there is almost a stage of civil war, within one year they have raised the literacy rate from 35% to 80%. It is because they employed all the available new course. But our power holders are afraid of universal education because had there been universal education the existing political structure based on injustice and exploitation would have crumbled down; because our power holders are afraid that if there is universal education, then the caste lords would not be able to reign supreme in the rural India; and if there is universal education, then the people would have been more alert, vigilant and more articulate. Therefore, they don't try to implement the ideal of universal education.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Why have you not achieved it in your own State ?

DR. SUDHIR ROY : Now I find that only Rs. 49,40,00,000 has been allocated for adult education. This goal of adult education would be achieved by means of non-formal school, by distant learning etc. This non-formal school simply exists. It does not deliver the goods. I have personal experience... (Interruptions)... But, Sir, everyone knows that if there is universal education productivity gets raised in factories and people become conscious of the improved health care and they become more articulate and consequently democracy becomes more stronger and vigorous. But they have shirked their responsibility. We find in the new education policy they talk eloquent about 'operation blackboard'. It has been said under the scheme 'operation blackboard' each primary school shall have two teachers—at least one of whom will be a woman and students would be provided with free textbooks and other educational instruments, etc. But at present in India there are nearly 7 lakh primary schools and the sum allocated for the present year is Rs. 99.80 crores. How can you implement this 'operation blackboard' with such a meagre amount.

Sir, the Annual Report speaks of ICDS. It is a commendable programme but only Rs. 201.26 crores have been allocated for this. We have two years stocks of foodgrains. These stocks of foodgrains could be utilised for covering more and more children under ICDS. In fact, children living in rural areas and slum areas may be covered under this programme.

We find that for sports and games the allocation has decreased during the present year. Last year the allocation was Rs. 129.93 crores whereas this year it is Rs. 87.73 crores. Everyone knows that a sound mind exists in a sound body. Therefore, for a real education there should be more emphasis on sports and games and physical education.

As regards Secondary education we believe that common schools where majority of our children read should be strengthened but instead of doing that our Education planners in the Ministry of Education have introduced Navo Vidyalas and Rs. 69 crores have been allocated for Navo Vidyalas. In these Navo Vidyalas the sons of the rich and well-to-do would read because every

top bureaucrat and rich man has a village address. Therefore, though you say rural children would be admitted in the Navo Vidyalas yet in reality it is the sons of the money-bags which will get admission in these Navo Vidyalas. These Vidyalas are being established because our ruling class requires technocrats, bureaucrats, civil servants and computer boy. That is why they are ignoring the common school system. Let millions of common school students go to dogs but the children of a few elite should have the best possible education. Not only this in these vidyalas Hindi and English will be the medium of instruction and the mother tongue shall be a poor third. What a respect to the mother tongue in a free democratic country !

Then we find that in the 'action plan' it was said that 10 per cent of the students would be given vocational education. According to that estimate, for the last three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan, it would require at least Rs. 1,200 crores. But this year, only Rs. 49.80 crores have been allocated for vocationalisation of education.

As regards the higher education, the Government in the name of consolidation and excellence are trying to promote higher education. That is why they are trying more for college autonomy. Sir, these people have little headache for university autonomy because universities are made to carry out the orders of the University Grants Commission. The U.G.C. cannot be accused for its love of democracy. Therefore, they say that university body should be as small as possible and it should better consist of inexperienced nominated and ex-officio member. They do not like that elected members of teachers, students and non-teaching employees should form a majority in the university bodies.

Sir, they are eager to start 500 autonomous colleges throughout India within the next three years. What are these autonomous colleges ? It has been said that they shall send their own syllabi, they shall determine their own work content, they shall conduct examinations and confer degrees on the students. If a few cosmopolitan colleges become autonomous colleges, then university degrees will be

[Dr. Sudhir Roy]

devalued and students reading in the rural colleges, students reading in district towns shall definitely be discriminated. Not only this, it has been said that these autonomous colleges can raise their own funds. What will happen? Academic racketeers and political rejects will always come forward to float new colleges. Sir, I happen to be one of the Vice-Presidents of the All-India University and College Teachers' organisation. We are afraid that in these autonomous colleges, the teachers will be hired and fired. There will be no service security. The racketeers may try to open new autonomous colleges. That is why, Sir, we want that education should be retained in the State List as was argued by Dr. Kothari.

We also demand that the Central Government should spend at least 10 per cent of its budget and 6 per cent of the GNP for education. With these words I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN (Bhopal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands for grants presented by hon. the Minister because the New Education Policy is a well thought out policy the like of which has never been formulated before in the country. In spite of being a backward nation it has formulated a scheme for the all round development of a student which any other nation has never formulated. Shri Rajiv Gandhi had shouldered the responsibility of formulating this policy. Not only the people of this country have faith in him but they are also proud of him. Our opposition Members have to say something for the sake of saying. I would like to suggest to Rao Sahib that there are a number sayings and proverles in our country which should form part of our curriculum. They would enrich our knowledge. There is a saying in our village:

*Bhains ke aage been bajaye
Bhains khari khari pagrai*

I would like to say that our education policy is meant for all round development of the students and it would strengthen our national unity and integrity. A lot is said

about the Navodaya Vidyalayas. This is a unique concept which a man of average intelligence cannot conceive. The conditions and the mentality prevailing in the country was such that there was a feeling among the people that the bureaucracy in our country had created two types of citizenship. One was a privileged class which had been elevated so high because of the education policy pursued by Government. The children of the common people could never dream of rising so high and only the children of big officers, capitalists, politicians could become administrators, businessmen, doctors and engineers. But the Navodaya Schools have given opportunity to those students who are talented. This fact can be understood only by those who have formulated this policy and others cannot understand it. I would like to congratulate Shri Rao that he has presented a very good policy before the country and removed the grouse of the people which they were nursing for years.

I would like to draw your attention towards paragraph 1-8 of page 2 of the Education policy of 1986 in which it has been said :

[English]

"While these achievements are impressive by themselves, the general formulations incorporated in the 1968 Policy did not, however, get translated into a detailed strategy of implementation, accompanied by the assignment of specific responsibilities and financial and organisational support. As a result, problems of access, quality, quantity, utility and financial outlay, accumulated over the years, have now assumed such massive proportions that they must be tackled with the utmost urgency."

[Translation]

This is the substance. It is a coincidence that the previous policy was formulated in 1968 and the present policy was formulated in 1986. Only the digits 6 and 8 have changed places but the subject and perspective has changed a lot. You have definitely formulated a good scheme and you have fixed responsibility. But as far as the financial resources are concerned, I would like to say that the position seems

to be doubtful. I cannot say about the whole country but I would like to deal with the action plan formulated for Madhya Pradesh. The number of pre-secondary schools in Madhya Pradesh for the children of 3 to 5 years of age is 650. Only about 1 lakh children attend these schools. At present there are about 60 lakh children in the age group 3-6 years in our State. The Government wants that 70 per cent children should go to school. This means that 45 lakh children should go to pre secondary schools in the Seventh Five Year Plan for which the Central Government will bear 80 per cent expenditure and the rest will be borne by the State Government. Though you would meet 80 per cent share of expenditure, still the State Governments are not able to bear the expenditure which would be incurred in sending the children to the pre-secondary schools.

Similarly, there are 1,60,000 bastis in Madhya Pradesh out of which more than 62,500 bastis have less than 300 population. In 300 bastis, more than 25 per cent bastis have no Primary School within a radius of one km. More than 50 per cent of the bastis do not have a school within a radius of 3 kms. It is your policy that all the children in the age group 6-11 years should be sent to the schools. You want to introduce universalisation of education. But I would like to put before you the present state of affairs. If you want to provide buildings for all the school going children, then only in Madhya Pradesh, you would require at least one lakh rooms for which a sum of Rs. 300 or 400 crores will have to be spent.

Operation Black Board is a very good scheme. It would prove to be very effective and beneficial. You have included 16 items which should be made available. You have made a plan to implement this scheme in 10 per cent of the Blocks in 1986-87, 20 per cent in 1987-88, 30 per cent in 1988-89 and in 40 per cent Blocks in 1989-90. You have said that you intend to introduce the scheme of Operation Black board in all the Blocks by 1990. But what has happened in 1986-87 ? That year has already passed. Have you been able to adhere to the target ? I would like to submit that only in Madhya Pradesh a sum of

Rs. 100 crores would be required for this purpose.

Similarly, the number of teachers required is also very huge. You have made science and Mathematics as compulsory subjects under the 10+2 scheme. Till now these were optional subjects. Now as you have made these subjects compulsory, you will require teachers to teach these subjects and they will have to be trained. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 40 crores will be required to be spent in Madhya Pradesh only.

Similar is the position of vocational education. A sum of Rs. 25 crores will have to be spent on this during the year 1987-88. What I mean to say is that for the implementation of a good education system, the most important thing is raising resources, we are short of funds. The Education Commission during the years 1964 to 66 had suggested that 6 per cent of total resources should be spent on education. After raising it, the share of allocation from total resources has been raised to 3 per cent. I would like to submit that the Centre should issue directions to the State Governments to spend 6 per cent of their total resources on education. They should make an outright allocation of 6 per cent of resources for education. Rao Sahab would make efforts and—I do not want to cast any reflections on anyone—if there is any Education Minister of the stature of Shri Rao, he will also make efforts, otherwise this task is not going to be accomplished. We have seen that budget allocation for education is curtailed to make provision for electricity, water roads and other things. Some years may pass in this way, but ultimately it may create hurdles.

Similarly, we should formulate schemes to seek co-operation of the people of the country. For example, there are a large number of donors in our country, but their contributions are not being channelised properly. If some donor constructs a building in the memory of some one, then we should accept the building constructed by him.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would conclude my speech after giving two or three suggestions. Voluntary organisations play

[Shri K.N. Pradhan]

an important role in our country. But you may go through the past history. Whether it is adult education, or it is non formal education, we must see the reality and find out whether it is being imparted or not. Secondly, the system of tuition should be stopped. Just as private practice by doctors has affected the efficiency of the doctors, the system of tuition has vitiated the teaching profession. Similarly, with regard to universalisation of education, I would like to submit that vocational education is proposed to be imparted in the 10+2 system. You have talked of providing education to all the children in the age group of 6-14 years, but 50 per cent people in this country are living below the poverty line and they want their children to eke out a living in order to augment their income. For this, they put their children in agricultural work, cattle grazing or any other odd job. I would like to submit that the scheme of "learn while you earn" should be started from the level of Primary education. In Madhya Pradesh, mats and chalk are produced in schools with the help of children. Similarly the children can be asked to make the envelopes used in Parliament. In this way they will earn something while they learn.

I would like to submit one thing about the college teachers. A country, where teachers are not respected and do not have confidence, cannot march forward. The condition of teachers is pitiable. A Commission is appointed for Central Government employees, commissions are also appointed for State Government employees and Pay Scales recommended by the Commissions are made applicable in respect of them, but in respect of university and college teachers pay scales are prescribed by the University Grants Commission and these are not made applicable unless State Governments meet fifty per cent of the funds. This problem needs to be solved. The teachers must get them as soon as these are prescribed for them.

I would like to submit one more thing. Ministry of Human Resource Development appears to be a very good name. It may make a good contribution in the development of the nation, but this name smacks of materialism as we want to develop

the human beings as resources. In this way development of individual or human being becomes secondary. If the name of the Ministry is changed, it would be better. With these words, I support the demands for grants of the Ministry.

[English]

SHRI A.E.T. BARROW (Nominated Anglo Indian) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the scheme of "Operation Black Board."] (1)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to confer autonomy on Colleges.] (2)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the National Core Curriculum.] (3)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to link Industrial and Technical education.] (4)

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide funds for teaching regional languages in Navodaya Vidyalayas.] (5)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide compulsory military training in all Colleges.] (6)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide funds for mid-day-meals in all primary schools run by Government] (7)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for giving more encouragement for learning Sanskrit.] (8)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more funds for primary school buildings in rural areas.] (9)

[Translation]

*DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contal):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants pertaining to the Ministry of Human Resources Development. No nation can march forward without education. The backbone of a nation depends on education. The foundation of adult education and vocational education is very important. Funds have been allocated and centers have also been opened, but it is very necessary to specially see and watch whether these centres are being run properly or not. From my personal experience I have found that all these centres are not functioning properly. Therefore, I will suggest that these centres may be evaluated at short intervals. Sir, some funds have been allocated for women's education and some work has also been initiated in this respect. I will specially suggest the hon. Minister to keep a watch that these funds are properly utilised and the various schemes are properly implemented. It must be ensured that the girls attend the centres regularly and get proper education and training otherwise it will be a total waste. Only funds will be spent but the girls and women will not advance or progress.

Sir, much criticism has been made about the 'Navodaya Schools'. Here I will take

one minute to narrate an incident of my personal experience. In 1943 there was a terrible famine in Bengal. During that time we had opened 'Ashrams' for many destitute children. Many such children came to us from the streets. It is my experience that many of those children are today standing on their own feet.

I will tell you more thing that at that time one boy was picked up from the streets and he stayed at my house for some days. The boy was aged 7 or 8 years at that time. Some years later we again saw him when he was 11 or 12 years old. We were astonished to find that the boy had many talents. He could sing, he could dance and he could paint. You will not believe that when we took one of his paintings to Nanda Lal Bose, he exclaimed 'where have you found this painting! I will adopt this child. He trained and educated that boy. Later on in free India that boy got a good job in a college. In this manner many boys and girls came to us. In these 'Navodaya Schools', students should be admitted on the basis of their intelligence and latent talents only without any other consideration. The hon. Member who spoke before me hinted that only the children of affluent and influential parents will ultimately get admission in these schools. This must not happen. Talent and intelligence should be the only criteria for admission to the Navodaya schools. Then only the dormant talents of the poor children, which is going waste today, will also get an outlet for development and the country will benefit from that.

One more thing I will like to say Sir. There must be only one uniform system of education in one State. In my own State, I regret to say, that two different types of education are being provided at the primary stage. One is with English and the other is without English. This will give rise to two types of citizens. Those studying in English are the children of affluent parents. They will be able to get into English schools as they can afford higher costs of education. They will go up in life, they will get higher education and will grab the higher posts etc. The other type of poor children will remain neglected and they will not find a place anywhere.

[Dr. Phulrenu Guba]

In this context I will like to say that some very important and momentous legislation have been passed here in the Lok Sabha. The pieces of social legislation are of the utmost importance and they must be enforced in our society for removing many ills in our society. But as a worker I have observed that these social laws are not being enforced or implemented properly. Therefore I request that this issue should be taken up as a peoples movement. This Movement should be spread from the cities and towns to the district sub-divisions and thence to the villages. Unless we can take it up as a peoples movement, these social laws will not be able to remove the various social evils.

Sir, we have some provisions for vocational training in our country. Some more will perhaps be provided. Here I will like to say that those students who are suited or have talents for a particular trade, should only admitted in those courses. If they are admitted just for sake of admission, then in the future they will not take to those trades and their whole training and expenditure thereon will go waste.

Sir, the basic scientific education has not reached our common people as yet. We should arrange for that. In the end I will like to say that in our country manpower planning has not yet been done on a scientific basis. I will pointedly request the hon. Minister to pay attention to this aspect. Much more has to be done for the women and children of our country. The ICDS programme is very laudable. But we will have to try to improve it further and to see that it functions properly. The provisions for the welfare of women will have to be further improved and strengthened. Unless more of vocation education is provided for the women, they will never be able to stand on their own feet. Unless the women of our country progress and develop, our country can never make any progress.

With these few words, Sir, I once again support the demands of the Ministry of Human Resources Development and conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI MAURICE KUJUR (Sundargarh) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the

Demand Budget for the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Sir, I speak for the first time in the House, so, I do not want to go in detail about the new National Education Policy or for that matter rather the details of the subject. At the outset, I thank the Prime Minister for giving more fund for the Budget this time for Education in comparison to the past. No doubt, Government has taken many steps and there are scopes in new Education Policy to uplift the educational problems and difficulties specially in the rural and tribal areas, but, still, some lapses are there and I shall touch those points or those areas where more concentration is required. According to the new National Education Policy, there is a proposal to set up Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country. Navodaya Vidyalayas are aimed at providing opportunities to the talented children to develop their full potential, and to promote national integration. Such Vidyalayas must be set up in rural and backward areas, so that they will help to end the unhealthy social segregation which now takes place between the schools for the rich and those for the poor.

Poor parents send their children to the school, with high hopes and great aspirations. But after completing their education, these children are unable to get any employment. After completing a certain stage in education, neither they are able to go the profession of their ancestors, nor to work in the fields. Thus, they become a financial burden on their old parents.

So, the syllabus in schools and colleges should be such that education becomes not only degree-oriented, but also job-oriented, so that after the completion of education, our boys and girls are able to work independently. This will solve the unemployment problem in the country.

With great concern, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a very vital point : in the rural and tribal areas, many boys and girls leave their schools before completing their education. Among children who do so, the number of tribal boys and girls is more. In rural and tribal areas, mostly the students give up education after Class VII. This is because of various reasons, but mostly it is because of the financial condition of the family or of the parents. Either the parents are unable to

send the children for higher education, or they engage those children in some other income-giving jobs, in order to support the family financially. Steps should be taken to check this large scale drop-out of children, by taking such measures as increasing the pre-Matric scholarships.

More residential schools should be opened in SC and ST areas. Free mid-day meals, books and uniforms should be provided to these ST and SC students, so that these students will be able to go to the schools, at least with their bare, essential needs for schooling fulfilled.

I want to make one point clear to the hon. Minister : in Orissa, there is only one Agricultural University at Bhubaneswar.

In Western Orissa where agriculture is the main occupation of the people, there should be one more agricultural university either in Rourkela or Sambalpur. Tribal boys and girls come from backward and rural environment and in those families most of the parents are illiterate especially in the tribal families. The rural background or environment is very backward; and that is why, even after completing a certain stage in education, tribal boys and girls coming from rural areas or villages are unable to complete in the national level competitions. Of course, some steps have been taken by the government by opening coaching centres here and there. But I would request the hon. Minister to give more attention to this field and open some more coaching institutions; and those coaching institutions should be living institutions where SC and ST boys and girls will get an opportunity to be coached for IAS, IPS and other Staff Selection Commissions. In this regard, I would request the hon. Minister to open some such coaching centres in Rourkela, Sundargarh and Sambalpur. This will help tribal students to be successful in all India level competitions.

I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a few lapses in adult education. I have seen and visited some of the adult education centres. I have observed that they are opened long before but books and other things reach very late there, say, after four or five months. So, some steps should be taken to do away with those lapses.

The Inspectors, who are incharge of adult education, are paid very low remuneration. So, their remuneration may kindly be increased.

With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this subject.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK
(Cuttack) : I rise to support the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Human resources are perhaps the most strategic and critical determinants of growth, yet their development has not received the required attention. The qualitative aspect of human resources leaves much to be desired. We are glad that the budget provision has been increased from Rs. 350 crores to Rs. 800 crores, which is an increase of 127 per cent. It has rightly emphasised the importance of education and implementation of new educational policy. Certainly, sanctioning half of the amount of the total amount in the Sixth Plan shows that there is a purpose of sincerity and there is an indication of priority. However, to ensure proper utilization of the funds in order to achieve the objective of the national education policy, the intention of the government should be matched by the coordinated administrative action.

16.00 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Why I am saying so is because under the item 'Secondary Education', Rs. 59 crores have been allocated for the Central and the Centrally sponsored schemes in the current year but apparently, only Rs. 42 crores are likely to be utilised according to the Revised Estimates. In the light of this performance, there should not be any apprehension that Rs. 258 crores allocated for the same purpose in 1987-88 will not be effectively utilised. I would just like to say that the financial allocated should be commensurate with the measures to strengthen the administrative machinery.

Sir, we have to achieve the universal primary education by 1995. It is well-known that 'Operational Black-board' requires a huge amount of funds. Keeping this in view, it was assured perhaps in the

[Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik]

programme of action that the construction of essential buildings would be the first charge of NREP and RLEGP of the Ministry of Rural Development. Here also there should not be any apprehension that Rs. 600 crores allocated under this head to the Rural Development Ministry will not be effectively utilised. There should not be any apprehension whether this huge demand* of construction of primary school buildings will be met or not because the Ministry of Rural Development has got its own priorities also.

Though the enrolment of children in primary schools has increased from 42 per cent in 1950-51 to 91 per cent in 1983-84, still we see that there are vast disparities among the States and among the districts within the State as regards the access to schooling facilities, enrolment of girls compared to boys and the vexatious phenomenon of drop-outs.

To have the intended impact on the thrust towards universalisation of primary education, concrete action will be needed at two levels. Firstly, the nine educationally backward States which together account for 75 per cent of the children deprived of education, must draw up a 'Crisis Plan' for extending school facilities before 1990 to catch up with the national average level of enrolment of the children in 6-12 years age group. Secondly, for these additional seven million children of this age group, the transparent inadequacies in the basic facilities and consequently in the quality of primary education available to the disadvantaged section requires to be tackled. In this connection also, I must say that most important is the data-based planning. Unless the data base of educational planning is improved, it will not be possible to quantify the dimension of remedial effort that is required.

Another most important point is that we should think of the meaningful environment to be provided to a child. This means transforming the desolate bare face of primary school buildings. For this, the school building must become the nucleus of social action. The curriculum should reflect the major concern and goals of social action and this should also relate to

the requirement of the society. It be developed as a Centre of community education which should cater to the children of pre-school age and the children of 6-11 years age group and 11-14 years age group in the formal and non-formal schemes and also to the adult the 15-35 years age group.

Now I come to the drop-outs which is mostly found among the girls, specially in the tribal areas. More residential schools must be opened in tribal areas. For facility of communication, teachers recruited for tribal areas should be acquainted with the tribal dialects and should be required to undergo an orientation course to acquaint them with the tribal ethos. Those teachers who do good work should be encouraged by providing them housing facilities and by creating promotional avenues for them. There is high drop-out rate. It is because of the economic backwardness as the children are often required to participate in the income earning activities of the family or to attend household chores with a view to mothers to participate in such economic activities.

Besides, girls because of inferiority status and to attend household chores or to take care of younger siblings are deprived of education. In this case, it would be desirable for flexible school hours and timings of vacations so that such children may attend school after their other works and attending school does not prevent their pursuit of other unavoidable engagements. Incentives be given to motivate—in the form of free text books, supply of uniforms and provision of meals. Besides, attaching of Anganwadis to schools to help girls attending on their younger brothers and sisters is also very necessary. In the new education policy, early education is also being encouraged but more money should be given for early education. Otherwise more Anganwadies should come up and should be attached to the school.

Non-formal education is more important because in this Budget also emphasis has been laid. But the thing is that already we have got a feeling in the society that non-formal education is an alternative to the formal education. This feeling should not be there. The model of education

envisaged would need the integration of different supervisory systems created for the formal and non-formal and Adult Education Programme. Such an integration would lead to the strengthening of the supervisory mechanism at the block level. The school complex system should be revived with a view to improving supervisory economic guidance. Teachers of the non-formal should be trained to function as effective instrument of change and as Extension Officers.

I also come to the Adult Education. We are glad to learn that this functional literacy of adults is being given importance. Beginning has been made to invite two lakh children of NSS. It should be that. But credit should be given to those who do good work. This must be given in the shape of final grades in the examination and incentive to voluntary agency also should be in the form of grant for construction of permanent building and incentive also to instructors should be—recruitment in primary school or promotion to supervisory staffs.

Curriculum needs special attention. Area specific and occupation specific modules need to be developed.

To eradicate women illiteracy, literacy and socio-economic programme should be linked and grass root leadership development should be the major thing for developmental programmes. Programme for adult education should be made compulsory for all the schemes and programmes of development.

The procedure for obtaining grants for adult education to the voluntary organisations should be simplified so that the work may not suffer.

The special feature is of Navodaya Vidyalaya. We have to mobilise the best resource, resources in human terms. We have to identify the best children and most intelligent children in whom we feel they will be able to develop themselves in different fields. So, Navodaya Vidyalaya will give this opportunity not only to urban children but also to rural children, not only to the rich but poor children also. It is a quest for equality and for quality. The thing is that 90% of the education budget goes to the expenditure that is mainly for

salaries and other establishment charges. I would like to say that the scope of mobilisation of additional resources in economically backward areas is limited. Therefore, they find tremendous difficulties in meeting the additional requirement on account of reformulation of the new Education Policy. Unless substantial Central assistance is made available and unless there is significant Central incentives, the existing gap in the field of educational status of the more developed States and that of the under-developed will continue to widen further. With these words, I support the Demands for Human Resource Development.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister for Human Resource Development is a man of erudition and culture and he is a man of dreams and vision. But he also has my sympathies because he has the plausible mandates. He has inherited a field of operation which is full of disparities and overlaps, contradictions and conflicts of jurisdiction. He has not invented them, but he is virtually facing an anarchic situation in the field of education due to almost senseless experimentation that has gone on since we became independent. He has come to us with a National Policy on Education and that is perhaps the most important contribution that his Ministry has made over the last one year. In the report he proudly describes it as nothing less than a charter. I am afraid, Mr. Chairman, it has still remained nothing more than a charter. He simply does not have any source yet. I am aware of the higher allocation that has come in his way, but that certainly does not provide him the wherewithal, the resources, with which he can realise own his dreams or the objectives of the policies that he has enunciated on behalf of the Government. I have my differences with him. His entire approach to the education which he reflects the elitist bias of the Government is going to contribute to the accentuation of disparities in quality and even in the spread of education. It is not going to fill up the gap of the standards, it is not going to take us all to the land of equality and dignity that Gandhiji dreamt of. The entire education policy is deviating from Gandhiji's dictum. What cannot be shared with the masses is a taboo for anyone.

[Shri Syed Shahabuddin]

Mr. Chairman, our biggest challenges are in the field of primary education and adult literacy. Today, we might think of introducing computers. But we do not you not have funds for blackboards? Universalisation has become a fast fading dream. Enrolment percentage-wise is going up. But what is the sort of education that you are providing and what is the infrastructure that you have provided? The situation has been described well in the House on both sides and, therefore, there is nothing new for me to describe. The fact is that the entire process of enrolment, the drop-outs pattern and the lack of incentives which would compensate the poor lead, if only, to what I call a situation of class selection. That is where differentiation sets in. That is where a bias is built into the system and I don't see that in the coming year or in the near future the Government is going to somehow reduce this gap.

Mr. Chairman, in the field of adult literacy, with Rs. 50 crores, what are you going to achieve? There are countries which have undertaken it as a challenge and they have been able to achieve results within a small span of time. We have lost 40 years and I do not know how many more millions who are born on our soil, who are our copatriots will live and die as illiterates. Mr. Chairman, in the field of secondary education, we all lament both the introduction, of a new elitist bias as well as the fact that vocationalisation has not proceeded apace. About these Navodaya schools, I am still to see the results, I have my doubts, I had expressed my scepticism, Mr. Chairman, when the matter was debated in the House. But what are the Navodaya schools going to produce except a handful of individuals? May be they come from various classes, maybe they are trying to inject new blood into the elitocracy, but it still remains a very very small section of our people. And as for the universities, we see that the university scene is entirely a situation of turmoil. There has been an uneven distribution and there has been an appreciable fall in its standards. It has been a haphazard growth which seems to imply as if we do not know our destination. We are producing lakhs of unemployed graduates, unemployable graduates who do not know how to make their way. Sometimes, Mr. Chairman, I am forced to think

is nothing short of a national conspiracy to contain youth power to emasculate yuva shakti and to reduce them to the servants of a system in which finally, demoralised after looking here and there for jobs they end up not at a level where their education should prepare them for just making a livelihood.

Mr. Chairman, now we hear about the autonomous colleges. Are we going to have two classes of education, two standards of education? Obviously the autonomous colleges are going to devalue university education in the employment market and the employers will choose only those who come from well known colleges.

Mr. Chairman, I certainly appreciate the progress that has been made in the field of technological education. But in the field of higher learning, I am also aware of the sickness that is pervading some of our nationally known institutions. What is the Minister going to do about reviving the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies that we built with such love in Simla? Is he aware of the sort of things that are happening in the various Councils of Research that we have put up in the field of Social Sciences or in the field of History? What have they been reduced to?

Mr. Chairman, I do not have much time, but I must say a word about the content of education. The great failure of Indian education has been the failure to evolve an Indian mind, a national consciousness, a human consciousness, a consciousness in which we tolerate our differences, in which we accept our diversities. Let us scrutinise our text-books. I know a screening has been started. But this has to be done with a great deal more of interest than what has been done so far. Let us look at the emoluments of our teachers. Let us look at their service conditions, their living conditions, their working conditions. Don't we want absolutely first-rate talent to go into our educational system?

Mr. Chairman, I must draw your attention also to the one question that has been a matter of concern to many of us. The right granted to the minorities under Article 30 of the Constitution to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice is being slowly eroded. I would

situation and to remove the uneasiness in the minds of the minorities on this score.

Also on the question of medium of instruction, the mother-tongue is being given a back seat, sometimes even the third seat. I do not think that is correct or is in consonance with the spirit of our educational system or even of our freedom movement or our culture. We must give the mother-tongue the pride of place by choosing it as the medium of instruction and as the first language to be taught at the school level. I know that the three-language formula is an excellent formula if it is honestly and sincerely implemented. I know it still leaves a problem for the linguistic minorities in non-Hindi States, but that is a matter which concerns only a very small group of people and that can be looked after in another way, but this question of mother-tongue is going to cause a national problem unless we are going to take some helpful steps at this stage.

Mr. Chairman, I will take a few more minutes. About this Department of Culture. I would like to mention that they have reduced culture to *tamashas*, international *tamashas* and now even local *tamashas*. What are we doing for those who produce goods of culture? How much culture are we taking to the common man? We are bringing culture to darbars, we are bringing culture from all over the country to Delhi, we are holding jamborees and utsavas in Delhi, but what are we doing to upgrade the cultural level of the people and what are we doing for those who produce goods of culture and what are we doing to transfer the heritage of culture from one part of the country to another part of the country? I made a proposition to the hon. Minister: Let the classics of all Indian languages be translated into all other national languages. But he pleads lack of funds. I do not think that any other exercise could have a greater import as far as national integration is concerned.

As far as the Department of Art is concerned, it has been given a specific task: to create a centre in the name of the late lamented Prime Minister. I do not grudge it. But it has to do a little more than that. As far as women and children are concerned, we do not seem to have any clear objectives,

or enough resources or even planned activities. We have certain welfare programme. Welfare is not development, Mr. Chairman.

In the field of sports and youth, I wish, we should learn something from our experience at Seoul. We have to broad-base the national ambit of sports activities. We have to select our talented children from the very young stage. We have to have rural playing field and I want that every Panchayat must have at least one rural playing field in the coming financial year. I wish also that in every Panchayat, one youth club, at least, one youth club, should be established in the coming financial year. I would like the hon. Minister to pay attention to it.

Mr. Chairman, I will end up by saying that we must have the National Education Act, in order to bring about uniformity in our system, in order to create a sense of equality in our system, in order to have a national syllabus, in order to have uniform standards, in order to provide equality of access to the educational plant, to all our Classes to all our people, to all our regions, to all our groups because without equality, Mr. Chairman, we cannot have a regime of dignity and without education, we simply cannot have development.

Mr. Chairman, therefore, I would say that let us do away with the system which breeds class consciousness; let us try to remove disparity; and let us try to introduce uniformity, equality and dignity.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Ministry of Human Resource Development is a very important Ministry, Development and progress of any country depends on the development of human resources.

There are several aspects of human development. Since time is limited, I shall be brief in my speech. I want to speak on Child Development and Women Welfare.

40 per cent of our country's population consists of children. This population is

[Shrimati Kishori Sinha]

more than the total number of children of all the African countries. Even then condition of the children of our country is very bad as compared to other developing countries. Most of the children are sick and very weak children are born. About 20 lakh children fall victim to diarrhoea, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough etc. every year. Thousands of children become blind due to deficiency of vitamin A. The Government has taken the responsibility of protecting the children from these diseases and to ensure child development which is a commendable step. This work is being done under the National Integrated Child Development Programme. Attention has been paid to providing nutritious food to expectant mothers, their health care and prevention of various diseases. Provisions have been made to provide non-formal and pre-primary education to children of 3 years age. Arrangement has been made for nutritious food for the children in the age group of 6 years and for their health care. Medical facilities have been provided to women. Anganwadis and Balwadis are being run to make these services available and to take care of the children. Balwadis and Anganwadis are being run in Adivasi and Harijan areas on the basis of one each for a population of 1000. As regards the Anganwadis, I am to say that in the absence of information about their location it becomes difficult to reach there. It is my own experience. Recently, I had gone to see the Anganwadis. It was very difficult for me to reach there and after making a lot of enquiries I was able to see one or two Anganwadis. There the children are being given porridge etc. There are a number of complaints against the quality of porridge. Insects are found in it. But it is a matter of pleasure that it is proposed to provide wheat porridge to the children. Similarly, the rate of honorarium to women running Anganwadis should also be increased so that they may discharge their responsibilities with interest and efficiency.

Similarly, I had the chance of visiting the Health Centres. A month back, when I visited the Primary Health Centre in Vaishali, I found that there was paucity of medicines, rather the medicine bottles were empty. Similarly, I went to referral

hospitals. There also medicines were in short supply. But the reasons for the short supply could not be ascertained. Is it that the doctor did not place the indent or there was no supply from Government side or the doctor did not feel the necessity of placing the indent. 5 women lost their lives in a referral hospital, because anti tetanus injections were not available there. I would like to urge the Government to pay attention towards it. There should be arrangement to look after the women running the Anganwadis. All arrangements are there at the Government level, but the arrangements at the local level cannot be said to be satisfactory. It was decided to provide vaccines under the universal immunisation scheme, but there is no proper arrangement to store it safely. Therefore, I would like to suggest that arrangements should be made to provide a refrigerator to them. Similarly, there is a need to arrange paediatric coachings in the hospitals. As it is, employment opportunities have been provided and there is a scheme for this purpose. In spite of that I want that those mothers, who are rearing their children, may be given light work so that they can bring up their children. They should be encouraged to run spinning wheels so that they can maintain themselves by spinning cotton yarn. Centres should be opened at important places where they can sell their yarn and maintain themselves. These should be operated on the pattern of the Dairy Milk Scheme under which people from villages deliver milk at the collection centres and then it is processed with scientific methods and sold. This will solve the problem of unemployment. What I mean to say is that the more we pay attention towards child development, the greater will be the human development. With the development of man, the country will march forward on the path of progress. The Ministry has so far done commendable work. With these words I express my thanks to you for giving me time to speak and listening to me patiently.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : I support the Demand. At the outset, I want to say that we are happy that we have got an efficient, learned, and knowledgeable Minister Shri Narasimha Rao who is in charge of this portfolio.

This education policy is meant to fight against poverty and it is for all-round development. Our hon. Prime Minister has placed much stress on it and I will quote what our Prime Minister said while presenting the Budget :

"To give a good start to the new policy, I have allocated as much as Rs. 800 crores for education as compared with Rs. 352 crores in 1986-87. This massive increase is another of our resolve to bring about an educational transformation in our country."

He has also started one important factor. I quote :

"State Governments have the primary responsibility for education. These resources will supplement the efforts of State Governments".

Some of the hon. Members have expressed concern about the financial constraints to implement the policy. This education policy, stress on national integration, modernisation, Navodaya Vidyalayas to train teachers, adult education, the formal education, Operation Blackboard, vocational education—all these will bring back qualitative reforms. I would suggest that compulsory schooling for boys and girls must be implemented. Education should be given for population stabilisation. It has also been expressed by many eminent persons about cent per cent enrolment in primary schools. There is no resource. There is no capability. Sir, education is a major input in the development. Education should be given priority.

Our Prime Minister has also expressed his anxiety about the financial constraints when he said : "perhaps the Planning Commission feels that the human resource is not a resource for the development. It must do basic rethinking unless the Planning Commission realised that the basis of our development is not dams and power stations and industries but the people who are going to build these dams and run these industries"...

The New Education Policy has been discussed more than once. I do not want to go into the details. This is in the Concurrent List. The Central Government cannot be a sad spectator if the Scheme is not implemented by the States. The Central Government too has got responsibility.

Coming to Orissa State which is a very backward State, I would say that there is much confusion about the implementation of the Policy in Orissa State. For example, in your State, Maharashtra as well as Orissa, the B.Ed. examination has created problems. The problem can be solved by the Government itself. But in Orissa though there are certain colleges to which concurrence has been given by the Government, the University do not give affiliation. On the other hand, to some of the private colleges where some District Administrator is either Chairman of the Governing Body or the Management, or their relations, affiliation is being given to these institutions, though they have not got the infrastructure. Ultimately, the students suffer. This phenomenon is continuing for years. Every year the Government comes out to settle the matter; select such of the colleges to which permanent concurrence as well as affiliation is to be given but that is not carried out for obvious reasons. Private colleges grow like mushrooms. Students are admitted in those colleges with high capitation fees. They are allowed to appear in the examination, but the genuine colleges suffer. Similarly, the policy of the Central Government is, most probably, not understood in its proper perspective by some officers who are to implement the scheme in Orissa. Their feeling is that this policy is not to expand higher education but it is meant for consolidation only. On that score, they do not pay any importance to develop the existing colleges, leave alone starting new ones. I am coming from Ganjam District where there are mostly private colleges. From the beginning there has been no government college. In Orissa, if education is imparted, it is only by private colleges. Government has not started a single government college recently.

[Shri Somnath Rath]

Also the policy differs from institution to institution. First of all, they decided to give aid to such private colleges which have completed five years and they have given aid. But now they say, for further appointment of lecturers, one-third grant will be given [after seven years and two-third after nine years, and only those lecturers who are sponsored by the Government are to be appointed by the Governing Body of the private colleges at a higher salary. How can these private colleges function in this way? For the information of the hon. Minister I may say that the tuition fees and admission fees of the students of these aided colleges are deposited in favour of the Government Education Department. And only Government-sponsored lecturers are to be appointed and to be paid by the Governing Body of these colleges and after seven years only one-third grant will be given. It is impossible to function in this way. How can education be improved and how can this policy be implemented in this way? The Central Government should intervene. Permit me, Sir, to repeat that Education is in the Concurrent List. For the fault of any University or for the fault of any State Government, the students or the people of that State should not suffer.

Similarly, the government policy was that, after three years, for women education, one-third grant will be given. But there are colleges which do not get it. I know; I can name the College at Bhanjagar, Savitri Women's College; for six years, no grant has been given to the College.

Though Government has advertised that government land, if available, will be assigned to the colleges, it is not being assigned. Under these circumstances, I would make this suggestion that when Navodaya Schools are being started, let the hon. Minister take the MPs into confidence and let their suggestions be considered. Similarly, while giving grants for culture, for sports, for games, to various institutions, let the suggestions of the MP of that area be taken into consideration because instances are not rare when these cultural institutions apply for grants and it never reaches the Central Government in time; it is kept somewhere; and these institutions are deprived of the Central aid.

So, I would once again submit that the suggestions sent by the MPs may be given due importance. This is necessary for the implementation of the scheme because in this House we have discussed this, we know the mind of the Government, the hon. Minister has replied. But when we approach the hon. Minister, for every matter if we are told to go to our State, I do not think we can achieve our goal. About Navodaya School, the intention of the Government is to give scope to intelligent students in the rural areas. Now the advantage of higher education is taken by the rich people and the common man is not able to get it. Of course, the intention of the Government is very good. But if we leave it to the States, if we leave it to the Director to send the report, then he will do as he likes. He may not do it also. In Orissa, out of five universities, one is the Agriculture University which comes under ICAR and another is Sanskrit University. There are three more universities and in my district there is one university—Berhampur University. There is no syndicate or senate; there is an administrator. Similarly in Sambalpur University there is no syndicate or senate; there is an administrator. I think today or tomorrow there will be another administrator in the Utkal University also.

Who are these administrators? Are they men of learning? Have they got anything to do with education? Some bureaucrats are posted there. These universities are meant not to be institutions to conduct only examination and give degrees; but meant for research in the language, art and culture of that region.

I want to invite the attention of the Hon. Minister through you to the fact that UGC has given a scheme to Orissa to have a centre in any of these three universities for research in women education. Only the Berhampur university has given the scheme. You will be surprised to know that two other Universities—Utkal and the Sambalpur—did not give any scheme and Government of Orissa has not forwarded that scheme to UGC. That is the problem. As a result of this it is the people of Orissa, the children of Orissa, who have suffered. Let them not suffer, they should not suffer. So, I once again

request the Hon. Minister to intervene because we are here to implement the schemes. We are not here to carry out the whims and fancies of any individual or any person.

These universities do not submit the utilisation certificates to UGC in time. So, the UGC is not giving further grants and the universities are deprived of getting grants. This has become a regular feature. There must be some supervising agency to see that the amount given in the budget would go to all the States, and the Universities and the State Education Department should be activated and asked to implement these policies. Unless there is some supervising agency, and we depend upon the States to function as they like, I think these policies cannot be implemented.

The nation should grow. It is of national importance. It is not of any particular region's or state's importance. It is of national importance as the Prime Minister and the Hon. Minister have stated in this House. What is required is implementation; funds are not wanting. So, while carrying out the implementation, I would suggest that the underdeveloped and backward states should be given due importance given priority and funds and steps should be taken for implementation of all these schemes.

[Translation]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the demands for grants of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, I want to express my views in this regard. Through you, I also want to congratulate the hon. Minister and also our leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi for formulating and implementing the New Education Policy within a very short period. Much emphasis has been laid on universalisation of elementary education which we can hope will be very beneficial for the betterment of the country especially for those students who live in the villages. At the same time, there is a programme to open 81 Navodaya Vidyalayas in 1986-87 under the New Education Policy. 60 such schools have already been opened out of which one school has been opened in my constituency.

I want to thank the hon. Minister for this. With the opening of these schools, the expectations of these parents and children will be fulfilled, who, though deserving, are deprived of the facility of education. The policy framed for admission in these schools is also very commendable. Under this policy, 60 per cent children will be taken from rural areas and 40 per cent from towns and cities. But one difficulty has been noticed in it that the standard of the rural children has been placed at par with the all India level. As a result, children living in far-flung and rural areas do not come upto the expectation and out of 100 children hardly 50 children come forward. I would like to suggest in this connection to provide one more chance to the students who have failed in the test with a margin of few marks only. They may be given one or two months coaching before taking the test. It will be helpful to you at the time of implementing your programmes. You should pay attention towards it.

Sir, so far as the question of education in Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, education is free upto degree level there and almost in every village there is a school. But I am of the view that the schools are there just for namesake. There is no school in real sense. There is no facility, no black-board, no school building, no space for the children to sit and no chairs for the teachers to sit. The children take their lessons by sitting on the floor. I am of the view that this matter will rest where it is and we cannot march forward. There are several small villages in my constituency where 10 to 15 families live and there are not more than 10 to 15 children in these villages. There are schools in these villages, but there are no teachers and if there are teachers, there is only a single teacher who is often absent because these are very remote areas. It is a very good scheme as you have the programme of posting two teachers now. What I feel is that schools in which single teachers do not stay, double teachers will be posted and it will be very beneficial to further the studies of children. I express my thanks to you for this.

There are several remote areas in my constituency. There are 50 to 60 such villages where only one to two or 4 to 5 families live. It will not be possible on the part of the Government to open a school in

[Shri P. Namgyal]

each of these villages. But the children of those villages have got the right to education. What are you going to do for this? How will you provide education to these children? I would like to suggest that you may please construct residential hostels in every district headquarter or at centrally located places where these children can be admitted. They may be given educational facilities at these places. The number of such children is not more. But these people belong to remote areas. They live in border areas. If you can provide hostel facilities to provide education to such children as per my suggestion, you will be remembered for ever.

So far as the question of scholarship is concerned, there are a number of programmes. Scholarship is being received in our border areas. Different kinds of scholarships are being given such as merit-cum-poverty scholarship, border area scholarship. But the amount of scholarship is so less that it is of no use. Secondly, the scholarship amount is disbursed in lump sum. If this scholarship is given every month, I feel, it will be more beneficial. When lump sum payment is made, parents utilise the money on purchase of commodities of daily use like tea and sugar. Children do not get any benefit out of it. Children cannot purchase text books, exercise books and meet their other requirements out of that amount. You may, therefore, arrange to disburse the scholarship amount every month so that these children are benefited.

I would like to speak a few words about technical education. You have provided the facility of reservation for those who belong to weaker-sections, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Their children more or less get some seats in technical institutions. But in our area there are communities which live in hills and whose condition is worse than those living in plains. Since they do not come under this category, their children cannot get the facilities of technical education and training, because they cannot compete with others. I would like to suggest that the Human Resource Department may reserve some seats for talented students from hill areas.

medical, engineering and other technical disciplines. I request you kindly to consider these points.

As many as 250 children died of measles this winter in my constituency due to nonvaccination as no doctor was available there. In my constituency 30 posts of doctors are lying vacant. Our children are not being vaccinated and the doctors of Jammu and Kashmir are not willing to go there. So I would request you to reserve seats for the students of my constituency. The Government have launched a massive programme for the training of teachers which is a commendable step. But I would request that the teachers, and other personnel, connected with scientific research, engineering and medical research, agriculture and veterinary should be given running grade. As the salary of teachers is very less, they should be given a running grade. They should get an opportunity to rise upto the post of Head of the Department; you may, of course, put an efficiency bar in the middle of the grade, so that there is no stagnation. At the moment qualified persons do not take to teaching profession and they opt for other services. There is need for qualified teachers to take up this job. For this you will have to give them a running grade.

There is a scheme for the study of Tibetan literature in the Department of culture. It is going on at a very slow pace. It should be accelerated. In earlier days, Nalanda University was a renowned institution in the world for the study of Sanskrit. The literature which escaped the depredation of the Muslim raiders had been translated into the Tibetan language quite earlier. Now it is being re-translated but the pace is very slow. This should be looked into.

In the end, I will deal with the sports. I am very grateful to this department for inviting the students of Ladakh for training. Our students can excel in every field provided they are given the facilities. If they are encouraged, they can show good performance in mountaineering track-and-field events etc.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with these words I

sufficient time to speak and I support these Demands for Grants.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands of the Ministry of Human Resource Development and would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to some points.

Rajasthan is a backward State. I had dealt with this situation when the House was having discussion on the education policy. Half of the area of Rajasthan is a desert. One fourth area is hill area and only one fourth area which is near Delhi is somewhat developed. In this way three fourth area is totally backward. Under these circumstances unless attention is paid to its development, there can be no development of that area particularly in the field of education. The other hon. Members have explained the deplorable condition of primary schools there; so I would not like to repeat it. The primary schools have no buildings, no place for sitting, no writing and reading material and no blackboards. Not only the condition of primary school is deplorable, but the condition of model schools is no good as well. The Higher Secondary Schools also lack pucca buildings and they are facing shortage of everything. Our hon. Prime Minister has paid due attention towards education but the allocation made is not sufficient. Just now an hon. Member from Madhya Pradesh was speaking. He said that about Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 crore is needed. The requirement of other States is also almost the same. Each State needs Rs. 500 to Rs. 700 crores to meet the wherewithal of education. Otherwise it is not possible to achieve the target. Unless allocation is made on such a heavy scale, the standard of education cannot be raised to the desired extent. The allocation of Rs. 825 crores is not sufficient to implement the scheme. The allocation should be increased so that we may be able to make progress in the field of education.

17.00 hrs.

I would like to draw your attention towards the opening of Navodaya Schools. The bureaucrats listen neither to our appeal nor to yours. The District Education Officer, the Deputy Director or the Director

or the Education Secretary of the concerned area would decide as to where the Navodaya School would be opened in the Parliamentary constituency. The Member of Parliament belonging of that area would not have any say in it. The bureaucrat does not belong to our category but you belong to our category and even then you ignore us. It is definitely unfortunate for us.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Whenever the Government initiates or undertakes any scheme, bureaucrats as well as democrats are needed to carry on the work.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : I am making this submission because democrats are not there. I had requested you, the Minister of State and the Education Secretary as well. They said that the decision taken there would be accepted.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : This thing needs some understanding. Suppose if two parliamentary constituencies fall in one district, what can we do in such circumstances? Should we arrange a wrestling bout between the two.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : My constituency falls in a single district.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Leave aside your issue. This creates difficulty, that is why we listen to the State Governments.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : The Education Secretary belongs to my area. He will open the school wherever he likes. He would not open the schools where I like. You belong to our fraternity and even then if you do not hear us, it would not be proper. Preference should be given to our request. The request of an M.P. must be treated with due respect. Of course, if our suggestion is not justifiable, it may not be accepted otherwise it should be given due weight. Navodaya schools should be opened at the places where we suggest.

As regards the Model Schools, there is an apprehension that only the children of high ups would be admitted in these schools. We have opposed the concept

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

of public schools. Two types of institution should not be run in the country. The children of bureaucrats become I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers after receiving education in the public schools whereas our children do not enjoy this privilege. There is need to discard this system. The boys from rural areas can never join such important services. I would like to say that only children of high ups should not be given admission in Navodaya Schools proposed to be opened by you, rather admission should be given to children of the poor, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and children of unimportant people like us so that the people of villages may get maximum benefit from the Navodaya Schools.

As regards college education, I would like to submit that there are three universities each in Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur in Rajasthan. The Rajasthan Government has announced opening of three universities. Already educational institutions are running in Ajmer, Bikaner and Kota. So I would like the universities should be opened in these centres so that the people of the whole Rajasthan may get equality in the matter of education and they get equal benefit.

The University Grants Commission should release more funds for universities in the backward areas. The Commission is releasing funds to universities which are already in existence and which are going to open. More funds should be released to new universities so that the standard of new universities is raised to the all India level and our children may get good education and become assets for the country and not liabilities. The Government should do something in this respect so that maximum people are benefited.

In the course of my speech on the education policy I had said that admission must be restricted in the colleges. Only those students should be given admission in the colleges who have secured first class. Students like me, who have secured second division or third division and who indulge in agitation ten months a year, should not be given admission there because if admission is given to such students, it will

disrupt the studies of studious students and the atmosphere of college will be vitiated. You should, therefore, set up one open University in each State, so that the students who merely want a degree may obtain it by studying privately. In this way the serious students will be able to get a good atmosphere and study properly.

In our country, the condition of girls' education is very poor. In this matter, Rajasthan is very backward. I had requested you about this earlier also, but there has not been any change in the situation. During the last two years, the girls in Rajasthan have not got any opportunity to march forward in this field. Under the new education policy, the Central Government should allot special funds to the Rajasthan Government so that girls in Rajasthan could make progress in the field of education. In Rajasthan it is difficult to impart education to the boys and it becomes even more difficult to educate the girls. Therefore, special incentives should be provided to them. I would like to submit to you to make special arrangements for this.

Under the 10+2 scheme of the New Education Policy, vocational education should also be started. This scheme of providing vocational education is very good, but the State Governments do not have sufficient funds for imparting such education. The State Governments find it very difficult to run even high schools and Secondary Schools. At some places, teachers are not being paid their salaries, at other places, there is no school building and yet at another place, some other facilities are lacking. In this way, many shortcomings are there. How can the State Government succeed in their task unless they are provided adequate resources for vocational education. Have you even considered this point or not?

To make this education policy a success, you should take some concrete steps to provide more funds, only then this work would be done properly. Similarly, technical education should also be imparted in our country on a large scale. The country, which imparts extensive technical education, will have more engineers, more entrepreneurs and there

will be more persons working for strengthening the economy of the country and it will also develop at a rapid pace. At present scant attention is being paid towards this and a negligible number of technical colleges have been opened.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : (Barmer): The technical people who are already there, are not getting employment.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : You should talk to the hon. Minister for providing employment to them; he would take action in this direction. You would also demand that a technical college be opened in your constituency. But you are opposing my demand. He is very selfish. (Interruptions)

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Two districts are clashing.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : There is no question of clash. There are two different points.

I was submitting that more technical colleges may be opened.

In the end, I would like to make some submissions about sports. There are very good swimmers in our Shahpura area. This area is at the top in this regard in the entire Rajasthan. I would like to express my thanks to you for providing Rs. one lakh for constructing a swimming pool. It has been constructed also, but the machine for cleaning the swimming pool costs Rs. 1,50,000 and in the absence of such a machine, a lot of difficulty is being faced there. I would, therefore, request you to sanction additional funds of Rs. 1,40,000 so that work could be carried on properly there. Similarly, there is a very large playground in the premises of Higher Secondary School, Shahpura and they have demanded a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for constructing a large sports complex so that a stadium and other facilities could be provided there. If this sports complex is constructed there, the children would get the required facilities.

I would like to submit one more thing about sports. In all the Selection Committees, a lot of partiality is shown.

That is why we are being defeated at every place, whether it is hockey or cricket. We are defeated by Pakistan quite often. Our standard of games is deteriorating continuously. The main reason for this is that our mode of selection is not good. Even the players are not given any opportunity to play together and a team is selected on an *ad hoc* basis and sent to participate in the tournaments. The result is no team spirit is developed among them. That is why we are defeated in sports' events and we are humiliated. Therefore, special steps should be taken in this direction. Ours is a very large country having a population of 75 crores and despite that we are not able to prepare even eleven good sportspersons. It is a very unfortunate situation. Therefore, special attention should be paid in this direction so that the prestige of the country could be raised high.

With these words, I support the demands for grants.

[English]

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA (Jorhat) : Sir, In my last speech on the Demands for Education, I had expressed my deep admiration for the erudition and for the administrative acumen of the Minister of Education. But he is also a Minister in the political system. It is for him to see which aspect of his career out-weighs which other aspect. I am sorry I have to be a little critical about some of the actions which have found expression in the Annual Report of his Ministry. What I have seen is that due emphasis and due consideration for the higher aspects of education, in respect of higher education, have not been given.

To cite one instance, the UGC, which has become the guardian angel of higher education, I am sorry to have to state that I have the experience of founding a Premier College and being its Principal for 38 years. What I had experienced in those long years, has all been overshadowed by what I have experienced in the Course of my one year as a Member of Parliament. It seems as if the Chairman/Secretary of the U.G.C. does not care to reply to the letters of complaint of MPs or their suggestions. The

[Shri Parag Chaliha]

man at the helm of affairs may be a great scholar. To be a scholar is one thing, but to run a big institution, which is the guardian angel of higher education is just another thing. We have heard and heard very sadly that corruption has become rampant particularly in the middle stage of the UGC.

17.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Take the faculty improvement programme. Even some grants to some colleges of the universities are given only after a good deal of persuasion here locally by representatives coming from far off places like Assam and so on. So, I request the Education Minister to look into this affair.

The Mehrotra Commission Report and the high amount of time that it took—more than three years—is a pointer to the inefficiency that is going on there. The most saddening effect of the Report is the absolute apathy on the part of the authorities towards the lecturers of the colleges and universities. You will be surprised to know that the scale recommended by the Mehrotra Committee for a lecturer is Rs. 700 to start with, which is lower than the scale of a Higher Secondary School teacher in Assam particularly; there it is Rs. 850. But the Mehrotra Committee has put it at Rs. 700 which was the original scale recommended in the earlier report more than a decade ago. So, this aspect speaks volume about the inefficiency, about inconsideration for the college teachers, which form bulk of the teaching community for imparting higher education. I implore upon the Education Minister to see to it.

The report is one of alienating people, and distorting the very purpose of administration for higher education. So, I, once again, beseech upon the Education Minister to be a little more concerned about the higher education as guided by that august body known as the UGC.

About the Indian Institute of Technology, only recently a high power committee went into every aspect of its functions. Now,

they have made certain recommendations. Here is a concern where the nation paid to the tune of over Rs. 40 crores only to run 5 ITTs. But the report is quite revealing: very small percentage has been absorbed in the research and development when the bulk of it is going for Master Degrees, in management—Master's Degrees in Business Management and all that. So, there must be something fishy about it. One student said that our laboratories are not updated; our teaching methods and other facilities are not updated. So, this particular aspect has got to be looked into, because we cannot afford—poor country like ours—to let our very prestigious institutions go waste.

About Navodaya, I do not want to go deep into the matter. My only request to the hon. Minister is to see that let Navodaya School be not merely a duplication of the high ivory tower public schools, let not Navodaya mean starter of everything that is Un-Indian; let not Indian thought, Indian tradition go waste, not that. We want Navodaya Schools to be real Navodaya and for that the Navodaya Schools should be experimented not in Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Guwahati and such other cities but it should go deep into the centres where the people live. Therefore, I would very much welcome it. Fortunately or unfortunately, in my State no school has come up. I would very much desire that Navodaya Schools be set up in such areas where the rural people can see and feel that they are really for the rural and the neglected people and are not meant only for the elitists, only for those who can afford to go there.

There is a *Kendriya Pathshala*. I do not want to go deep into that... (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Will you tell the State Government of Assam to send their recommendations as early as possible? Your State has already lost one year.

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA : I will certainly do that, Sir, if it is not done already.

Sir, in Assam there are two Circles for Kendriya Vidyalayas supervision—one at

Silcher and one at Guwahati. This division has been made more on some political or some wire-pulling than on the real academic aspects. I come from a place where the headquarters of the ONGC is there. In Jorhat there are two other schools. In Dibrugarh there are two other schools. But all these schools have been tagged not to Guwahati which is near but to Silcher which is some 200 miles more than the distance of Guwahati. So, I feel that there should be another Circle for the management of *Kendriya Vidyalayas* either at Sibsagar or at Jorhat or Dibrugarh.

Then, Sir, I would like to say that adult education should be meaningful and purposeful. There are some non-governmental institutions for which some amounts have been given. Say in Assam, I have seen in the Report that quite a lot of money has been given to non-governmental institutions. I do not know what they are doing but quite alluring figures have been brought against their names. I am yet to see even one really meaningful adult education centre which stands there in spite of the Central grant.

Only yesterday we heard about your concern and the concern of the hon. Speaker also for the development of Sanskrit. In Assam, you will be surprised to know that we have a system of Tols, like so many *pathshalas*, which are absolutely in the traditional stage running there for the last several hundred years but nothing has been done for them. There the teachers are paid very poorly. They are still run like so many old *ashrams*. Therefore, we would request you to kindly have a look at those Tols so that these poor institutions which have been doing very correct work, can also come up to the expectations.

The high school teachers of Assam teaching Sanskrit are not given a reasonable pay-scale at all. So, I would very much request you to see to that also.

I come from a State which is very much neglected in many respects. One aspect I think is that the President in his Address to the Members of Parliament in January 1985 said that girls' education would be free up to class twelve and that the cut-off year will be taken from 1982-83. I have seen that

thirteen States have got about a crore of rupees as reimbursement of tuition fee but I am yet to see what Assam has got as reimbursement of tuition fee.

About the culture and art, Assam is yet to get a place in any of the cultural exchanges that have been arranged overseas. Why is it so? Assam is so rich so colourful in culture that the whole North-Eastern region comprises of very good fabric of national culture. Why should Assam, and for that matter why should North-East India not get a place in any of the cultural exchange programmes elsewhere? So, I feel that some real, effective efforts be made to get Assam into the national mainstream.

Assam is known for its historical and cultural heritage. I wrote in detail to the hon. Minister about the very neglected state of maintenance of historical monuments and archaeological places in Assam. What I have learnt is that on maintenance of one or two monuments either in Orissa or in U.P., more money is spent than what is spent for the whole of the North Eastern Region. This is a very sad state of affairs. I would request you kindly to see how badly historical monuments, archaeological places have been in the State of Assam.

I hope under your astute leadership something is done.

With these words, I thank you very much.

[Translation]

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN (Damoh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Human Resources. The budget allocation for education this year has been raised to Rs. 800 crores as against Rs. 350 crores last year. This shows how much our Government and our Prime Minister are concerned about the development of education.

All the spheres of education under the Ministry of Human Resources, whether it is Women's Welfare, Youth Welfare, will have to be developed at the grass root level. This beginning could be made at the Primary School stage. 75 per cent of our popula-

[Shri Dal Chander Jain]

tion lives in villages. The condition of our Primary Schools has been placed before you by the earlier speakers.

Our hon. Minister is a very experienced Minister. He must also be aware that the classes of the rural schools are held under trees or in buildings without a roof. I would specially draw the attention of the House to this fact and request the Central Government to issue special directions to the State Governments to improve the condition of the primary schools.

I would like to narrate a small story regarding the primary schools in the villages which would show how the schools are run in the villages and how they are neglected?

A school inspector visited a school for inspection and when he reached the school, he asked a student what was being taught to them? He replied that history was being taught to them. Then the inspector asked one of the students who built Taj Mahal? The student kept silent. When he was asked again, he replied that he had not built it. Then he chided the student about his ignorance? Thereupon the student replied that he knew nothing and he was sitting in his friend's seat as he had gone to the fields. Then the inspector asked the teacher if he was not aware as to which student was studying in the school and whose name was on the rolls in the school? The teacher was also taken aback for some time. He said that no queries should be put to him, as he was sitting in his friend's place who had gone to the market. Then the inspector went to the headmaster and asked the same question. He listened for some time and replied that his Brahmin friend had gone to perform some religious ceremony somewhere and he was simply sitting in his friend's seat. In the end, inspector said that his friend had gone to Bombay for a pleasure trip and he had come there in his place. If he had been the real inspector, he would have suspended all of them. He further said that he had come there to mark the attendance and therefore, all the registers should be sent to him for marking the attendance. What I mean to say is that you should pay special attention to the school situated in the villages.

We eulogise Sanskrit very much and say that it is the mother of all the languages and all the languages have their root in Sanskrit language. But the scholars of Sanskrit are neglected and they have been accorded any recognition in society. Their requirements are also same as those of other members of society. Therefore, Sanskrit scholars and Sanskrit teachers should be given the same pay scales and same facilities as are available to other teachers of schools and colleges. If you go to any Sanskrit college, you will find a few students there. If there are certain students, they are the students whose parents cannot afford to send them for studies. It has also been seen that Sanskrit scholars are not provided any facilities for their studies. You talk much about Sanskrit, but you do not pay due attention towards it. I would like to submit to the House and specially to the hon. Minister that there are a large number of Gurukul type Sanskrit schools in the villages. Therefore, some scheme should be formulated for them.

In district Sagar, Sagar University is the oldest University. This University was established by a philanthropist and legal luminary of Sagar, Dr. Hari Singh Gaur. I would like to submit to the Central Government that there is no medical college under the University. Therefore, one medical college may be established by the Central Government Under Sagar University in Sagar.

I would take a little more time. My Constituency comprises Damoh and Panna i.e. the backward area of Bundelkhand. There is no college there except in Panna. I would request that at least one college each may be opened at Tehsil headquarters and I do not want only degree college, there should be a technical college so that students could get technical education and become self reliant.

The old tradition to get education aims at getting some high post or job. In our rural areas, there is a proverb *thoda pade to har se gaya. ziada pade to ghar se gaya*, which means that a little education alienates one from God and more education alienates from the family. We shall have to change this attitude and we shall have

to live in the villages after getting the education and there is need to work in the villages itself. Such an incentive should be provided under our education system. No Government can provide employment to all the educated unemployed people; this is just not possible. Therefore, we should formulate a scheme under which vocational training should be imparted besides education.

Discussion on sports has taken place many times and a sum of Rs. 100 crores has also been provided for youth development in this year's budget. In my view, it is very necessary to have one sports complex in each district besides good playground and swimming pools. None of these two facilities is available in Damoh and Panna districts of our State. Our Government must pay special attention to these backward districts and provide these facilities not only at district headquarter but also at tehsil level. Every body wants to avail of these facilities now-a-days. The people think that when these facilities can be made available at Delhi, Bombay and Bhopal, why the people of Panna, Damoh and distant tehsils of Ajaygarh and Devendranagar should not get these facilities? I think the entire House would agree that all the developmental programmes in our country should start from the villages rather than from the cities,

I express my thanks to you. Many of the points fail to find outlet, the moment you ring the bell.

[English]

SHRI A.E.T. BARROW (Nominated Anglo-Indian): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it was heartening to hear the hon. Prime Minister in his Budget speech announce that he was giving a good start to the National Policy on Education by allocating Rs. 800 crores for education in 1987-88 as compared with Rs. 353 crores in 1986-87 and that this reflected the resolve of Government to bring about an educational transformation in the country.

Sir, this gesture is the outward visible sign of the will of Government to acknowledge the importance of education as an instrument of social advancement. Unfortu-

nately, Sir, in my view, unless the Human Resource Minister can get at least Rs. 16000 crores, we will not be able to bring about universal compulsory primary education even by 1995. I believe the allocation in the Seventh Plan is about Rs. 1700 crores. I think it is not more, and I hope the Education Minister will be able to get more money to make this possible. Otherwise this resolve to bring about social advancement through education is bound to fail.

Prof. Yadav is not here, but he mentioned that of the sum of Rs. 352 crores that was sanctioned for 1986-87, part of it has lapsed. Now, the Education Minister has Rs. 800 crores for the next year. May I be permitted to give him advice, as a much older person, in the form of a modern fable.

Once upon a time a man bought a horse; he kept it in a small field at the back of his house where it enjoyed grazing and a winter ration of hay. Times were hard, and often the horse went short of fodder, but though thin, survived. Then the owner engaged a man to supervise his resources and it was decided to spend more money on the horse. This led the horse to expect some improvement in its diet. But the new supervisor improved the stable, built bigger barns to keep the hay, engaged stable lads and brought in administrators to manage the horse. Thus, with a bigger establishment to maintain bigger barns to sweep, more ancillary and administrative staff to pay, the owner became quite hard up and as he could not retrench staff for fear of strikes, as an economy measure, he ordered the supply of hay to be cut by 10%.

The moral of the fable is clear. Let us have more money for more educational hay and less money spent on impressive paraphernalia of educational administration.

Now, we have had the Programme of Action passed by Parliament in May, 1986. I feel that no significant progress has been made in the implementation of the Programme of Action and it appears that we have lost the momentum of implementation. This is the general feeling. I am of the view that we are in the process of losing the momentum of implementation.

[Shri A.E.T. Barrow]

Now, I want to refer to Operation Blackboard. I am firmly of the view that the provision of teachers is of the highest priority. I am for the provision of a second teacher in one-teacher schools. As this second-teacher is being provided with the funds from the Union Government, and no funding is required from the States or local bodies for this purpose, I would like to know from the Education Minister what has been done about recruiting suitable staff for the provision of trained teachers, specially in the one-teacher schools. I have seen advertisements for teachers for the Model Schools, Navodaya Vidyalayas, but I would like to know at what stage, the recruitment of teachers for Primary Schools, under Operation Blackboard has reached. Here I would ask the hon. Minister to look very carefully into the training aspect or at least get the University Grants Commission to look into this. We are training teachers through correspondence courses, B.Ed. correspondence course. May I ask the Minister to just bear with me a minute? I am referring to correspondence courses for teachers. This is an extremely important aspect of our educational system. We are getting teachers who have no experience of teaching at all. Why can't we adopt the procedure and methods which are adopted by the Regional Colleges of Education. With the correspondence courses, there are contact classes during the holidays. Teachers who were trained through correspondence courses, I find are lowering our standards. Our standards will continue to be lowered if more and more teachers come into actual field of teaching, after being trained through these correspondence courses.

The second aspect of Operation Blackboard is to provide suitable buildings. I believe, about 10% of our 6 lakh schools have no buildings and about 30% of them have *Kutcha* buildings. I do not know what steps have been taken to provide buildings or add one more room to the buildings which have only one room, at present.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I will give you the figures.

SHRI A.E.T. BARROW : The third aspect is with regard to provision of essential items of equipment the list which runs

into two printed pages. I believe a survey is being undertaken to find out what are the items that are available in the Primary schools. When these have to be provided on a mass scale, is there any need to have a survey because the material has to be standardised? Our primary schools do not have standardised materials and in course of time, the present materials will have to be discarded. Such a survey, therefore, in my view, is an unnecessary exercise. Why is this unnecessary exercise of the survey being undertaken when all the items of essential equipment of standardised quality are not available in our primary schools?

I come to the question of conferring autonomy on our colleges. Here the Central Government has undertaken to fund this for five years. The Central Government does not have to get the concurrence of any other authority in the matter and yet there is no evidence at all that any action has been taken in this regard.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : We will have to study which colleges deserve autonomy being given to them. That is being studied. It is not that nothing is being done.

SHRI A.E.T. BARROW : I appreciate it. All I am saying is this. There are 60 colleges in Delhi, some of these are professional colleges. 15 of them come under the Delhi Administration, the others are private colleges and run by Trusts or Minorities. Surely, something could have been done. I am not in favour of giving complete autonomy. I would refer the hon. Minister to what the Kothari Commission recommended : giving limited autonomy. I feel that in the first instance, limited autonomy should be given.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Please appreciate what needs to can be done only from the next academic year. We cannot do it in April or March or February. The Programme of Action was adopted by this House some time in August, 1986. So, we have been working out details. Some programme will be taken up this year, 1987-88 and then it will go on. When we have taken the decision to have 500 colleges to be given autonomy, it cannot be done all in one year.

SHRI A.E.T. BARROW : This is my point. I do not think 500 colleges should be given autonomy. We have had this experience before : when Shri Maulana Azad was here, he decided that he would have 500 multi-purpose schools. Now, there is not a single multi-purpose school.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : The system is given up.

SHRI A.E.T. BARROW : Give limited autonomy as recommended by Kothari Commission and go towards full autonomy. The Commission said : "This would involve power to frame its rules and regulations, to conduct examinations and so on. The parent universities role will be one of general supervision and actual conferment of degree. The privilege cannot be conferred once and for all—and it should be open to the University, after careful scrutiny of the position, to revoke the autonomous status, if the college, at any stage, begins to deteriorate in its standard." For this purpose, I think almost simultaneously we should set up a National Testing Service. I realise the teachers are worried about giving full autonomy. They say that there will be petty politicking in the appointment of teachers. I know that minority institutions, and Trusts are afraid of this status as far as they have a right to have their own administration. It is a big problem. I appreciate what the hon. Minister said.

My last point is about the national Core Curriculum. This is absolutely necessary and this should be introduced next year. In 1983, the National Council of Educational Research set up a Working Group and it was to make a "quick appraisal" of the work-load. I am not going to quote from the Report but this was to make a "quick appraisal. In 1986, a document was produced.

As one who is associated with school education, I think this was a very, very long period. Now I am given to understand that National Council of Educational Research and Training is working on it on the one hand and the Conference of Boards Secondary Education are working on it on the other and both are pulling apart.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : They

are pooling their wisdom. They are not pulling apart.

SHRI A.E.T. BARROW : But nothing has emerged so far, I thought that this could be implemented in the next financial year.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : As an educationist. Sir, I would like Mr. Barrow not to be in a very great hurry on finalising the National Curriculum. We are going ahead with all the speed that is practical under the circumstances. If we really try to quicken the pace, I am afraid, some mistakes, avoidable mistakes, might crop up. Even now, I cannot say that with all the care, no mistake will crop up because this is an area in which we do not have any experience or expertise which is needed...

SHRI A.E.T. BARROW : You have got the previous Reports on curriculum.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : That is not national core curriculum. That is a curriculum of a different kind. This, we have to really allow...

(Interruptions)

SHRI A.E.T. BARROW : I have referred to what is required at the Secondary School stage because the first public examination is taken there. You have the Three Language Formula; Science; Mathematics; Social Sciences, Contemporary India, Socially Useful/Productive Work, Art-education and Health and Physical Education.

My plea to the Minister is this : look at what is wanted in content, the load is going to be very heavy. This is the thrust of my plea to the Minister. I am now only speaking of Social Sciences. What is wanted ? History, Geography, Civics, Economics fair enough. But what is the content ? "The stage of development of human civilisation and historical forces and factors that have shaped the modern and the contemporary world. The study of social sciences at this stage should also develop his understanding of contemporary world problems and of India's role in relation to world peace and international cooperation, decolonization and safeguarding human rights. Then the study of economic activities, institutions and problems should

[Shri A.E.T. Barrow]

be used to promote economic literacy among the learners". Then, there is Mathematics, adding computers to it, which is a good thing. There is Science which unfortunately, taught as Physics, Chemistry and Biology, plus necessarily practical work in each, and not as General Science. All this has to be imparted to the children when they are 14 or 15 years of age. What is the result? This is my final word: the result is we have three of the most pernicious practices in our education system. We have learning by rote without understanding because the curriculum load is too heavy, we have home work and we also have private tuition. You may take your time about the National Core Curriculum, but see that the work-load is a reasonable load, because this has to be completed in 200 days of effective institution of five hours a day. I plead with the Hon. Minister to please see that this work load is reduced.

Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Janga Reddy, at 6 of the Clock we have take up some other subject. You will have to finish before that. If you will finish before that, you can speak.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Yes, Sir.

[Translation]

Sir, you know that the attitude of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh is anti-Hindi. The hon. Minister is also aware of it. I would request that the Central Government should open Navodaya Vidyalayas and Kendriya Vidyalayas in the State to popularise Hindi.

Our Chief Minister, N.T. Rama Rao has brought anti-Hindi cassettes from Tamil Nadu. He is dubbing these cassettes in Andhra also. Since he is a film actor, dubbing has become his habit. You know that Hindi used to be taught upto IVth Standard in Andhra Pradesh earlier. But an attempt is now being made to remove Hindi. This is being done only because they hate the Centre and want to use it to perpetuate their rule in the State. There-

fore, we want that more and more Navodaya Vidyalaya should be opened by the Central Government in the Southern States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

You know that our Education Minister has issued an absolutely wrong statement. We regret it.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : What do you mean by our; Central or State?

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I did not mean you. You also know about their attitude. Therefore, I would suggest that these Navodaya Vidyalayas should be handed over to a private agency and Hindi should be made the medium of instruction in these Vidyalayas as also in Kendriya Vidyalayas. Hindi should be taught in all such schools in Telangana and Vijaywada. No other language can become the link language. Only Hindi is capable of maintaining the unity and integrity of the country. I express my thanks for accepting Telugu as one of the languages in the three language formula in Bihar, but merely accepting the three language formula will not help. The people of South India Should be awakened and motivated towards Hindi.

Likewise, I would like to speak a few words about Sanskrit also. We listened to the hon. Minister in Tirupati and have also read in the newspapers that Sanskrit is going to be the language of the computer in the coming years. The learned people the world over are inquiring about it. I would suggest that there should be a Sanskrit Vidyapeeth in each university and the students who want to learn Sanskrit should be provided with all facilities. You set up a separate cell for this purpose in the Ministry also and keep complete coordination because Sanskrit is going to be the language of computer in the near future and the importance of this language will immensely increase in the 21st century. Therefore, I would suggest that such an arrangement should be made in all universities. Besides, Sanskrit should be made compulsory in Navodaya and Kendriya Vidyalayas. There is need to develop Sanskrit language by allocating separate funds and by opening separate department for this purpose, because

Sanskrit is going to make a major contribution in Computer sciences in the days to come. I have read two to three articles—I shall not quote them—which clearly say that Sanskrit will replace English in computers in the 21st century.

At the same time, I would also like to remind that the funds allocated for primary school education under the N.R.E.P. are being misused. These funds are being used for constructing offices. Similarly, the funds sanctioned under R.L.E.G.P. for primary and middle schools are being diverted to be used for construction of revenue building and Vikas building. The Government of Andhra Pradesh is violating the guidelines set for education. This should be enquired into by setting up a commission or a High Power Committee. These funds are being used for constructing roads and are, thus, being misused. More than 50 per cent of the funds are being bungled. Daily, we come across statements in this regard. You also issue statements just to scare them, but you do not institute an inquiry. Nobody takes courage to order an inquiry. You should immediately order an inquiry against the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Shri Vengala Rao comes, issues statement, but no inquiry is ordered into it. The funds sanctioned for school buildings under the N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. should be spent for the construction of buildings according to the specification. But they neither construct schools nor roads and instead spend the funds for constructing their divisional offices. Therefore, I would submit that more and more funds should be sanctioned for primary school buildings and it should be ensured that the funds are properly utilised. The Minister of Agriculture as also the Minister for Rural Development are sitting here and both of them should pay attention to it. You are spending more on university education, but my submission is that more funds should be spent on primary education. Hindi should be made the medium of instruction in Navodaya and Kendriya Vidyalayas and the management of these schools should be handed over to voluntary agencies. With these words, I conclude my speech.

18.00 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : PAYMENT OF
ADDITIONAL INSTALMENT OF
DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
EMPLOYEES OF GROUPS
'A', 'B', 'C' AND 'D'

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : Sir, on the basis of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission, as already accepted by the Government for Groups B, C and D employees, the Dearness Allowance at the revised rates has become due for consideration w.e.f. 1.1.1987, on the basis of percentage increase in whole numbers in the twelve monthly average, of the All India Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers (General) (Base 1960=100) for the period ending 31.12.1986 over the index average of 608 the base figure to which the revised pay scales are pagged. The twelve monthly average CPI on 31.12.1986 is 661.08, which works out to an increase of 8.73% over 608. Groups B, C and D employees drawing basic pay upto Rs. 3500 are to be allowed 100% neutralisation and are, therefore, entitled to the revised D.A. of 8% of basic pay w.e.f. 1.1.1987.

A decision has also been taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Commission for Group 'A' employees. On the basis of the recommendations of the Commission, as accepted by the Government, the Dearness Allowance at the revised rates is due for consideration for Group 'A' employees w.e.f. 1.7.1986 and 1.1.1987 on the basis of percentage increase in whole numbers of the average CPI for the month ending June, 1986 and December, 1986 over the index average of 608. The twelve monthly average CPI on June 30, 1986 is 632.41 which works out to an increase of 4.01% over 608. As the employees drawing basic pay upto Rs. 3500 are to be allowed 100% neutralisation, those drawing basic pay between Rs. 3501 and Rs. 6000, 75% and those drawing basic pay above Rs. 6000 65%, Group 'A' employees drawing basic pay upto Rs. 3500

[Shri B.K. Gadhvi]

are entitled to the revised D.A. of 4% of basic pay and those drawing basic pay between Rs. 3501 and Rs. 6000 are entitled to revised D.A. of 3% of basic pay and those drawing basic pay above Rs. 6000 are entitled to revised D.A. of 2% of basic pay w.e.f. 1.7.1986. The Dearness Allowance payable to employees in these pay ranges w.e.f. 1.1.1987 works out to 8% of basic pay, 6% of basic pay and 5% of basic pay respectively.

Government have now decided to pay the instalment of Dearness Allowance due to Groups B, C and D employees from 1.1.87 in cash. Government have also decided to pay the instalments of Dearness Allowance due to Group 'A' employees from 1.7.1986 and 1.1.1987 in cash. Orders in this behalf will be issued by the Ministry of Finance soon.

The annual cost of the instalment of D.A. payable to Group 'A' officers w.e.f. 1.7.1986 is estimated at Rs. 8 crores (Approx). The cost in the current financial year will be of the order of Rs. 5 crores (Approx). The annual cost of the instalment of D.A. payable to all Central Government employees including Group 'A' employees w.e.f. 1.1.1987 is Rs. 278 crores (Approx). The cost in the current financial year will be of the order of Rs. 46 crores (Approx).

18.03 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Technology Mission for Drinking Water

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up Half-an-hour discussion. Shri V C. Jain to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI VIKDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Central Government is paying special attention towards drinking water. It has also set up a Technology Mission for

drinking water. I want to express my thanks to the Central Government for this. Our Prime Minister is also keenly interested in the Technological Mission. The problem of drinking water is still before us and it is as acute as it was 40 years ago at the time of achieving independence. It is particularly acute in the desert and hill areas. I hope that the Technological Mission would take steps to solve the problem of drinking water in the desert areas comprising Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Jhunjhunu and Sikar districts. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that this scheme has also been submitted in the Seventh Five Year Plan where stress has been laid on it at P. 303, Para-12.57.

[English]

"A new policy is also being evolved in the Seventh Plan to tackle special problems of water supply which are peculiar to certain States—Rajasthan, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and hilly area. The problems of such States and area will receive special attention in the Seventh Plan".

[Translation]

It has been mentioned in details. Earlier also, I had raised the issue of drinking water under half-an-hour discussion. At that time Shri Buta Singh was the Minister of Rural Development and he had also promised that special attention would be paid to desert areas. I want to quote from the reply given by Shri Buta Singh in which he had made a special mention of desert areas at P. 26938. He is aware of our problem and is prepared to make special allocation for our area.

[English]

"Certain percentage of the allocated amount should be spent for desert first. Top priority should be given to the desert area because the population of the desert areas is suffering. Not only they are suffering but also they are put to hardship. The water source being far away from the villages they have to fetch the water from the far off places. The sub soil water is not available immedia-

tely. Therefore, I am prepared to consider the special consideration for the desert areas as far as ART allocation is concerned. Therefore, I can go with the measure. I can also suggest to the State Government to increase the percentage of Rajasthan areas. I hope the hon. Member will be happy if I make this commitment here. I do not want to enter into any controversy. In case the hon. Member has certain points to discuss he can sit with me and sort them out".

[Translation]

He had specially made a mention of it.

[English]

"I am prepared to consider the special consideration for the desert area so far as ARP allocation is concerned".

[Translation]

Therefore, in view of the Technology Mission for drinking water, he has chalked out a programme to set up 50 Missions. Eleven such Missions are already working out of which reports of 10 Mini-Missions have also been submitted. I belong to Barmer. Only one Mini-Mission is working in Rajasthan. I want to know why its report has not yet been submitted? Had the project report of the Mini-mission been submitted, we could have discussed it in detail. The report regarding the concerned project should be submitted. In this connection the Chairman and Director of the Technological Mission had visited my area. He toured my area for two days and saw the problem of drinking water in detail. He ordered that the Government of Rajasthan should prepare a project report in this regard. In this regard I have to say that he co-operated with us fully. But it is regretted that at the time of preparing the project report, the officers did not take the people's representatives i.e. M.L.A.s and M.P.s. into confidence. As regards the projects regarding drinking water supply, not only the experts but we also know about our area. You should find ways and means to solve the problem of drinking water in our area. Whenever you prepare any such scheme, you must

associate the people's representatives with it. When you ignore the people's representatives and prepare any scheme, nobody will like that policy. It is necessary to take the people's representatives into confidence in a democracy. If you formulate the policies with the help of officers only, none of your schemes will be successful and you cannot achieve success in your objectives. Neither your schemes can be prepared properly nor can the project report be prepared.

The Central Government has adopted a very liberal policy for drinking water. As a result of this policy, the Government of Rajasthan received abundant funds under this head. Rajasthan received a sum of Rs. 124 crores during the Sixth Five Year Plan. But due to the weak position of the Government of Rajasthan, they were not able to give their full share and they were able to give Rs. 64 crores only. In spite of the fact that Rs. 64 crores were provided by the Government of Rajasthan, the Central Government made an allocation of Rs. 124 crores. We want that the Central Government should adopt the same liberal policy during the Seventh Five Year Plan also. This will be very beneficial to a famine affected area like Rajasthan and it will help in improving the situation and we will be able to provide drinking water to all by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. In the reply to the question, the hon. Minister has also stated clearly that drinking water will be supplied in the desert and hill areas on priority basis. If you can give effect to the assurance given in reply to Q. No. 824 dated 2nd March, 1987, it will be possible to find a permanent solution to the problem. The Technological Mission has suggested a scheme of Rs. 38.90 crores. If the Government accepts the report and provides Rs. 38.90 crores, it is possible to find a permanent solution to the problem of drinking water in the area. We want that this sum may be made available during the last two and half year of Seventh Five Year Plan. If you make this allotment under A.R.C., then the Government of Rajasthan should be directed by the Central Government to undertake this work on priority basis. I have also made a submission to the Minister of Home Affairs that keeping in view the gravity of the

[Shri Virdhi Chander Jain]

problem and the situation prevailing in the State, this allocation must be made. What I mean to say is that you must earmark this much amount for the desert areas of Rajasthan because the Government of Rajasthan is also doing injustice with us. So far as the question of advance plan assistance is concerned, although you have earmarked an amount of Rs. 27 crores under this scheme, but we received only Rs. 67 crores, that too on 17th March. It was not possible to spend this amount within the stipulated time. As Rajasthan Government is not aware of the gravity of the problem, the Central should come to our assistance. As a matter of fact, providing drinking water is a State subject but some responsibility is that of the Central Government also. It should, therefore, make efforts to solve this problem so that we receive the required amount. You released Rs. 41.40 crores in 1983-84 and Rs. 39.13 crores in 1984-85 under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, but in 1985-86, this amount was reduced to Rs. 27.32 crores, and for 1986-87 Rs. 21.22 crores were allocated. But later on when we put more pressure, the allocation was raised to Rs. 27 crores. In this way the amount already allocated is now again being reduced. On 9th August, 1986 our hon. Prime Minister declared in Jaisalmer that additional funds would be allocated for the desert areas of Jaisalmer and Barmer. But here what to say of additional funds the already allocated funds are also being reduced, which is not proper.

A provision of Rs. 3454.47 crores has been made in the Seventh Five Year Plan and Rs. 2 crores 53 lakhs have been earmarked for the Minimum Needs Programme. Both are included in this allocation of Rs. 3400 crores. You have made an allocation of Rs. 1201 crores under ARP. What I mean to say is that the allocation under ARP is inadequate because it is not possible to make arrangement of drinking water with this amount in the Seventh Five Year Plan. For electrification, a provision of Rs. 34000 crores has been made whereas for drinking water supply only a sum of Rs. 1201 crores has been allocated which is inadequate. It is, therefore, necessary to

increase it. You should raise this issue with the Planning Commission because drinking water facility has to be provided in all the villages under the Seventh Five Year Plan. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the allocation under A.R.P. The Central Government should increase this amount. You should approach the Planning Commission for this purpose, only then the arrangement of drinking water can be made. There were 2.30 lakh villages out of which the Planning Commission has taken up only 1.92 lakh villages where the drinking water facility is proposed to be provided and 39,000 villages have been left out. Therefore, what I want to say is that there are several villages where water facility has been provided on the basis of 40 liters per person. All these water supply schemes will have to be augmented to provide 70 litres water per person. And this will be possible only if we provide more funds otherwise the arrangement of drinking water cannot be made.

I would like to know whether you will try to increase the allocation under ARP or not and whether you will provide drinking water facility completely in all the villages under the Seventh Five Year Plan or not? You have said 'Yes Sir' in reply, as such there is no question of your going back on your assurance.

Sir, I would like to know how the Technical Mission set up for this purpose, will formulate cheap plans to convert saline water into potable water by mixing fluorid and also how the saline water will be made potable by mixing fluorid under the already formulated scheme for Barmer district? You should also throw light on it. The existing formula for providing drinking water facility is based on the population of the area and the 50 per cent population is taken into account. But in our area the percentage of population is less. Our areas are vast and schemes cost much more there. Therefore, you should change this formula and more funds should be allocated for our areas so that the drinking water problem may be solved. In the rural areas, people still have to trudge a distance of 10 to 15 kms. to fetch drinking water. Many villages have no water at all and if at all it is available

in some villages, it is saline water. There is no other alternative except original pipe line scheme in that area under which water can be supplied from one place to the other place upto a distance of 100 kms. Such pipeline schemes are very expensive. How will you complete such schemes with less cost? This cost cannot be curtailed.

In the rural areas, rain water is also collected for which you have agreed to construct tanks. Will you provide subsidy to the poor to construct such tanks? You should also throw light as to what concrete steps you propose to take in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has given a very valuable suggestion. This fact cannot be denied that Rajasthan is facing acute water scarcity and it causes a lot of misery every year.

Rajasthan has a large area and the rainfall there is quite scanty. The people had made water arrangement through traditional methods. Saline water is found in that area which causes various diseases. Water table is also very low there. They fetch drinking water on camels from a distance of 3 to 4 miles. The Government of India is fully aware of the problem of drinking water in Rajasthan.

All desert prone areas and States are facing acute scarcity of water. The Government of India and the hon. Prime Minister have set up a Technology Mission to solve this problem and adequate funds have been allocated for this purpose and every effort is being made to solve this problem. The hon. Member has asked about the objective of this Technology Mission and wants to know whether it will succeed or not? It is clear from his question that he is doubtful about the success of the Technology Mission. Earlier he had also asked a question as to whether there was any proposal to convert the Technology Mission into a Commission?

I would like to inform the hon. Member that adequate allocation has been made for the recently constituted Technology Mission

and assistance is being taken from all the scientific organisations. As you know mini-Missions have been set up or are being set up in 50 districts. The funds allocation for drinking water supply had been started by the Central Government in the last phase of the Fifth Five Year Plan, that is why it is still in its infancy? The significant work done in such a short period is definitely a commendable thing. Out of the recently constituted 23 Mini-Missions, ten have submitted their reports and reports from the rest of the Missions are expected soon. The work was to be initiated in 1987. On the basis of reports submitted by the Technical Mission, these mini-Missions were constituted to look into the difficulties of cleaning the water making it potable and how to disinfect it? It will also make efforts to augment the supply of water. Water has to be brought from long distances. The mini-Mission will look into it as to how this problem can be solved. The Mini-Mission will conduct research into it and submit its report. On the basis of the report, we shall implement the scheme. If the hon. Member wants I can tell him how much money has been earmarked for this. Rs. 2000 have been allocated for the Mini-Mission constituted in Barmer and all the existing Rural Water Supply Schemes will also continue. These will not be stopped because of the Mini-Missions.

The hon. Member has also pleaded for increase in allocation. The Government of India has investigated this matter in detail. We are of the opinion that we should follow the criteria of Planning Commission. But now we want to change the criteria fixed earlier so that justice may be done with the desert areas of Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat. This matter is being referred to the Planning Commission and after getting reply from them, the criteria will be changed immediately. This will benefit Rajasthan in the allocation of funds.

The hon. Member has also asked how the saline water will be treated. Our scientific institutions will assist us in finding ways and means to destroy the bacteria and neutralise the chemicals causing various diseases.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : What I mean to say is that such water will not be cheaper but will be very costly.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : Water collected during rainfall is cheaper. I have seen in Mizoram and in some other places that rain water is collected in the tanks constructed on the roofs of the houses. Recently, I visited Gujarat and saw the people collecting water on the roofs of their houses.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Same system is followed in our area also.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : Same system may be there in your area also. We want to see how we can utilise the saline water. In such cases we have to find out the sources of water and then we have to further think of tapping such sources. We can adopt two techniques—one long duration and second short duration. Under the long duration we need pipeline which is very costly and takes much time. Under the short duration, we collect rain water during the rainy season every year and then supply it.

Luni river is there in your area but due to the Dyeing Industry its water is becoming polluted.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu) : Talk about the whole of Rajasthan. Do not restrict yourself to Barmer only.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : I am talking about the whole of Rajasthan. We are making efforts to adopt new technology and solved the water problem at the earliest.

The hon. Member has submitted about the regional pipeline as well. He is of the opinion that water should be supplied through pipelines from the Indira Canal to solve the problem of the people.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Now the Government has approved a tubewell scheme for our area and if it is successful then water will be supplied to other villages also under this scheme. I have not talked about the Indira Canal. In many villages there is an acute shortage of water, for which you have yourself sanctioned the project. Projects worth one and a half crores have been sanctioned. Hence, I

want to submit that our schemes are very expensive and, therefore, I would request you to grant more funds.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : I was saying that by changing the criteria, justice will be done with Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana, provisions for more funds will be made and the rural water supply schemes will continue as usual. I want to assure the hon. Members. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Will the other districts of Rajasthan be taken into account as well ?

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : This matter relates to the entire State. Rajasthan, Haryana and Gujarat. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is talking about all the areas, not only answering about Rajasthan; he is interested in the development of other States also. You can tap it from the reservoirs also when they are constructing dams and lakes. You have to prepare an integrated drinking water scheme; that is more useful. If you are simply boring wells, that is not a permanent solution. First you use that water for drinking purposes because there is a lack of rain now-a-days. Whatever water is available, you must use it for drinking purposes. Then only we have to think about irrigation. Then only such things can be solved. They are getting a lot of complaints that ground water is containing chloride. So, you must think about a long term policy also.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : Hence, this Technology Mission has been constituted to treat brackish water and to supply drinking water to the people. We are making full efforts in this direction. This is a huge problem and we have shortage of funds. According to the calculations of the Planning Commission, the drinking water problem of the entire country can be solved by the end of 1990 only if Rs. 7,777 crores are available. There are several problem villages in our country. After solving their problems, the problems of the spill over villages have

also to be solved. It is not possible to allocate the amount, which is required to supply water to all the rural areas.

SHRI VIRSDHI CHANDER JAIN : When funds can be available for power generation, why can they be not made available for water supply ?

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : We shall have to adopt an integrated approach. The problem cannot be solved by ground water alone. We can also collect rain-water and put it to use. It has also been seen that underground water tanks are constructed to store water which is utilised for drinking purposes from time to time. Therefore, we should adopt both the traditional and the modern methods. Supplying water from the Indira Canal will be very expensive because it will have to depend on the erratic Power Supply. Hence, it will become difficult to supply water and also to undertake repair work. Therefore, the Technology Mission will adopt new methods and tap new resources to supply water and work is being done in this direction. The report in respect of the work in this direction has been completed and submitted also. Out of the 50 missions proposed to be established, 23 have been set up out of which the report of 10 missions have been submitted. The rest of the 27 missions will be set up in the next phase. The work done by these 50 missions will go a long way in solving the problems. I want to assure you that we will make special efforts to solve the problem in the desert areas.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has given a detailed reply. I request the hon. Members to put only question, not to make any lengthy statements.

Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, your instructions will be followed. The hon. Minister belongs to Bihar and is close to us. I want to tell him.

*Rahiman Pani rakhiye, bin
pani jab sookh/
Pani gaye ne ubhare, moti
manas choon.*

I hope that you will protect the water of this country.

Shri Jain has drawn the attention of the hon. Minister in regard to drinking water supply. Water is the most important requirement of life. Water is so essential that the entire earth including human beings, animals, plants and forests all will perish without it. I want to quote in this regard :

[English]

Water is not merely essential for living. It is also a raw material, a source of power, a waste disposal agent, a solvent, a medium for generating heat and cooling plants and last but not the least the chief fire controlling agent.

[Translation]

I want to draw your attention to the whole of India. There is not a single State where the water problem does not exist. During the drought season, our hill areas and Delhi in particular face acute shortage of drinking water after every 10 to 15 days and it is highlighted in the Press. In June 1986 the Chief Executive Councillor had remarked that the day is not far off when every tourist visiting Delhi will have to carry his own water supply with him. He had further said that 2 years back ground water was available just at a depth of 30 feet but now it is not available even at a depth of 100 feet. We can see how our water problems are increasing and how it is being wasted and under what situation our water problem escalates. You must pay attention in this regard.

Shri Virsdhi Chander Jain has given details about the schemes undertaken in the supply of water to the rural areas. If we look at the figures, in my district alone 4000 villages were provided with potable drinking water facilities. But the hon. Minister should not refuse to accept the fact that when the hon. Prime Minister visited his constituency and inspected a handpump. He attempted to operate it and when he exerted more pressure the entire pipe came off the ground. The underground pipe was

[Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi]

only 3 feet deep. This was reported in the newspapers and was also telecast. (Interruptions) These are constructed by the Government machinery and the same machinery collects the data and also monitors it. But out of it 70 per cent is false. Therefore, I offered the example of Sultanpur which is located in the constituency of the hon. Prime Minister. We are Members of Parliament and we visit our respective constituencies. Whenever we go there we get complaints that though handpumps have been sunk yet they do not function properly from the very first day. Again, you have the same agency for repair, maintenance etc. which had sunk these handpumps and had deceived you. They sunk those pumps after boring only 3 feet and said that drinking water facilities have been made available and you are satisfied with their figures. As the hon. Deputy Speaker is ringing the bell continuously, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards Mirzapur district. Water has to be fetched from a distance of 4 to 5 kilometres. I want to draw your attention to the Bundelkhand division in Uttar Pradesh. Water facilities are not available in areas like Hamirpur, Banda, Jhansi and Mirzapur. The schemes for sinking tubewells and handpumps have also failed. I would like to request you that you should make arrangements to provide special facilities of water in these areas.

Secondly, I would like to ask about two or three things. First, you have set up institutions of Science and Technology to provide pure drinking water in rural areas at a low cost. I would read out to you the names of these institutions. These institutions have spent crores of rupees from Government exchequer on salaries and other facilities. I would like to ask the hon. Minister to furnish the details of their achievements?

[English]

Mechanical Engineering Research and Development Organisation, Madras, National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur, Central Water, Marine and Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar, World Health Organisation and UNESCO.

[Translation]

What are the achievements of all these institutions which are active in this field and how much amount is being spent on them? What efforts are being made by the Government to provide safe drinking water at low cost by making use of science and technology? What efforts have been made or are being made to conserve and make better use of water?

Secondly, I would like to know as to what progress has been made about the implementation of the norms to provide drinking water within a distance of 6 kms.

Thirdly, what measures have been taken by the Government about those areas where iron and fluoride content is high in water, but iodine content is less.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Yadavji hails from our State and he is fully aware of all the problems. I need not speak much. Bihar is divided into two diametrically opposite regions. North Bihar is a flood prone area and South Bihar is a drought prone area but both the areas are afflicted with starvation and famine. There is a great scarcity of water in South Bihar and tubewells have to be bored to a great depth and only then water is struck. The Central Government is providing grants to the State Governments for the execution of this work. There is gross mismanagement in this scheme. The handpumps have been bored only upto a depth of 5 feet or 6 feet, whereas water is available at a depth of 100 feet and there is nobody to look into it. They thought their responsibility is over with the installation of the hand pumps. It is like the case of a person who marries his daughter and thinks that his responsibility is over as soon as she reaches her in-laws' house. He no longer feels his responsibility towards his daughter even if she is burnt alive by her in-laws. You have sanctioned the grants to the State Governments and you have no machinery to monitor the utilisation of the funds by the State Government. In North Bihar, which is a flood prone area, water is available at a depth of 5 to 10 feet, but the people are not prepared to undertake boring more than one foot. There is a lot of bungling. I would

like to ask the hon. Minister if any satisfactory arrangement for providing drinking water has been made or would such an arrangement be made even after 40 years in future in a State where you have been a Minister or will the people continue to pine for water as they are pining today. You might have heard that during the summer season, people die due to shortage of water in Gaya, Palamu and Daltonganj in South Bihar. In this land of Gautam people die due to shortage of water. I want to know as to what arrangement for monitoring has been made so that supply of drinking water could be ensured to the people.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, First, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that the norms fixed for providing assistance to the States for making arrangements for drinking water supply are in violation of the principles prescribed in the Seventh Five Year Plan. I would like to quote from page No. 303 of the Seventh Five Year Plan document about Rajasthan State :

[English]

"A new policy is also being evolved in the Seventh Plan to tackle special problems of water supply which are peculiar to certain States (Rajasthan, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh) and to hilly areas. The problems of such States and areas will receive special attention in the Seventh Plan. Administrative bottlenecks in the execution of schemes will be removed by delegation of power to the State chief engineers."

[Translation]

I would like to quote from page No. 302 :

[English]

"Some of the policy issues with regard to the rural water supply programme in the Seventh Plan are as follows :

- (i) Whether a re-definition of the problem villages or problem areas is required for the

Seventh Plan and if so, what should be the new definition ?

- (ii) What should be the per capita norm for water supply for rural areas ?
- (iii) Difficulties which are peculiar to certain areas such as Rajasthan, Haryana and hilly areas and methods of tackling such difficulties."

Now, these are the provisions.

[Translation]

Under these provisions, you have decided to provide drinking water facilities to 2,27,000 problem villages by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan in 1990. You have yourself admitted that an allocation of Rs. 3,454.47 crores has been made for your department. But your estimated expenditure is likely to be about two and a half or three times this allocation. I would like to make a humble submission to you that a resolution should be passed by this House requesting the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Prime Minister to increase the allocation for this work. Unless this amount is increased, you will not be able to do much in this regard. I would, therefore, like to know as to what efforts have been made or are proposed to be made to plead the case before the Planning Commission, the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister to get increased allocation for this work.

Secondly, it is commendable on your part that you have resolved to identify 50 pilot projects under Technological Mission for drinking water. It would bring about reduction in cost to a great extent. You have identified 10 pilot projects which are being started. I would like to know as to what is the number of projects out of total projects which are proposed to be sanctioned for Rajasthan ? You have sanctioned only one project to Barmer district of Rajasthan. In the entire State of Rajasthan there are 32,539 problem villages, but for so many problem villages, you have sanctioned one project for Barmer district only. This does not solve the problem of the villages in Rajasthan. You have identified one district which is situated at the border of

[Shri Ram Singh Yadav]

Pakistan. How would you solve the problem of other villages? What is your integrated programme in this regard? We may kindly be informed about it.

The geographical situation of Rajasthan is such that it is very essential to develop the villages there. If we fail to develop the villages, it may put pressure on the increasing population of Delhi. I would like to draw your attention specially to my constituency—Alwar which has been included in the National Capital Region, but not even a single paisa has so far been sanctioned for Alwar. Many drinking water supply schemes with an estimated expenditure of more than Rs. 3 crores for Alwar are pending with the Centre for clearance for many years. There are approximately 2000 villages in this district. If the problem of drinking water of these villages is not solved, the population of these villages is likely to migrate to Delhi. The labourers from this district come to Delhi in search of job. If you do not solve this problem, the population of Delhi would continue to grow. Do you propose to include this district under this project? I hope you will consider these points.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) :

The way we have to run after water, sometimes make people say in anguish—

Paani re paani tera rang kaisa

and sometimes the answer comes

Jismeln mila do lage us jaisa

and it is also said that in this country

*Aaj khoon sasta ho gaya hai aur panni
mehanga ho gaya hai*

Now in my territory Goa, we have on an average 100" of rain. Only this year we got 65". 65" of rain for any State is abundant rain and there will be no problem for any well. But for us in Goa with 65" rain we had drought this year. Goa Government asked for only Rs. 10 crores from the Government. Government's stand is this—since you have got 65", it is not a drought. You do not deserve that.

As far as Dudsagar river is concerned, it is coming from Karnataka. Karnataka Government have blocked that river to divert water to its area which is super reservoir, thereby depriving Goa of this water which we have been taking for years together. There is a beautiful water fall which is created out of this water. If this is stopped, then the water fall will extinguish. Because of acute shortage of water Goa Government asked only for Rs. 10 crores and nothing has been given. In this light I would ask you whether you will see to it that—

1. Rs. 10 crores is given to Goa.
2. Are you going to intervene between Goa and Karnataka and prevail upon the Karnataka Government not to stop that water of Dudsagar river so as not to deprive Goa of the water which we have been taking for years together?
3. We have got vast coastline and vast beach. Are you going to evolve anything whereby the coastline Goa, Bangalore, Bombay, etc., is turned into pure drinking water—any mechanism and technology you are going to evolve?

[Translation]

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while participating in the discussion, the hon. Members have said that hand pumps which have been installed in the villages, go out of order. I would like to tell you that the State Governments are responsible for the implementation of all the rural development schemes. The Centre provides the funds and monitors the programmes. The Central Government examines such complaints from time to time. Whenever monitoring report is received, it is also considered by the Central Government. Our officers visit various States also and examine the functioning of the programme in the entire State. The officers monitor various schemes under I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P. and make efforts to remove the shortcomings, if any, on the spot. Our

officers also visit the on going projects of rural development in the field and find out if work is going on properly or not, whether projects have been completed properly or not and whether handpumps have been installed according to the guide lines or not. The Central Government also monitors installation of handpumps in tribal and Harijan areas and finds out if the pumps have been installed in the required number.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Description of distance is not the problem. What he is telling is that you are giving clearance i.e. O.K. The maintenance of the pump is the question that Shri Tripathi raised. They are not properly maintained. They are not replaced. Some problem comes. At times they will put 300 ft. but actually the contractor will put at 200 ft. That thing will be there.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : I agree. But the State Governments are responsible to see that the pump is properly made.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are saying that you are monitoring.

[Translation]

We undertake monitoring work and write to State Governments to draw their attention towards it.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have come across such cases.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : These hon. Members are members of the D.R.D.A. Locations at which handpumps or tubewells are to be installed are decided at the meetings of the D.R.D.A.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Meetings are not held.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : We have already issued guidelines to the State Governments. What can we do? We

have asked the M.Ps to become members of this Committee. Several State Governments have done this. It is their responsibility. Let them also see. From here, we shall be writing to the State Governments only and it is for them to identify the shortcomings in their area. It is true that this type of bungling takes place. If they are asked to instal Mark-2 pumps, they instal some other types of pumps. If they are asked to dig it deeper, they do not comply with the directions. The result is that the handpumps go out order. But it is the responsibility of the State Government.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can give guidelines to those people. When the Contractor is putting the bore-wells, let him give guarantee of assured water for one or two years. If the contract amount of Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 30,000 is to be paid for the work done, then an assurance of water supply for one or two years should be given by the contractor. Otherwise, they will erect the pumps and go away. Therefore, some guidelines should be given and assurance should be obtained from him.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : Out of the total amount given under the rural water programme, 10 per cent is to be spent on maintenance.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : In the first instance, for a few weeks, water will be available from the pumps erected by them. But after a month or so, they will go dry. Therefore, some assurance should be obtained from the contractor to this effect.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : They have not got any equipment or accessories or any tool.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Your point has already been taken note of.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : I

[Shri Ramanand Yadav]

would like to urge the hon. Members to take up the matter at the State Government level because they are the implementing authority. The Central Government allocates funds, monitors the progress of the work and writes letters from time to time. As has been said by Dr. Tripathi, I draw the attention of the Chief Minister also. Sometimes they send a very peculiar reply . . . (Interruptions)

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : This is what we wanted to know.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : You should also play your role. When we ask you to attend the meeting of the D.R.D A., you express your inability. You must attend those meetings. . . (Interruptions)

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Meetings are not held.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : It is not so. Meetings are held. There are directions that it should not be held when the parliament is in session. If at all meetings are to be held during the session, these should be held on Saturdays so that the hon. Members can go there on Friday evening and return to Delhi by Sunday . . .

(Interruptions)

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : You please tell me on the floor of the House how many times meetings were held in Madhubani district during the last one or two years. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : The Government of Bihar is functioning all right, but it is our responsibility also . . . (Interruptions)

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : You may please give the reply in the House.

(Interruptions)

19.00 hrs.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : 10 per cent of the allocation is earmarked for the maintenance of the handpumps and also to purchase its spare parts. A small

spare part can set the handpump right. We have also instructed the officers through their respective State Governments. They should ask their officers to entrust the maintenance work to an educated lady in the village. She may be paid some remuneration so that she may attend to petty repair work. Otherwise, this job may be entrusted to the Panchayat. We have forwarded our suggestions to the State Governments and also earmarked 10 per cent of the allocation for this purpose. We are trying to create awareness among the people so that they may understand what their responsibilities are. It has also been observed that if a pump set in a school compound goes out of order the teacher expects that the villagers will set it right. We have launched an awareness campaign so that people may feel their responsibility. Sometimes it so happens that people detach the head of the pump or the pipe and take it to some other place. We are making efforts that the State Governments may implement it.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : So many commissions were set up, but to what use ?

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : Dr. Sahib, please listen to me. Whether the Commission is a technology mission or other mission, their achievements had been quite significant.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : So many institutions have been opened, but we do not perceive any of their achievements.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Your answer is right, I have to go to Rashtrapati Bhawan.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : It is a prestigious institutions and it uses the allocations made by the Central Government to undertake research. For example, we have engaged the Lalit Narayan Institute, Bihar and its report has proved useful. We have got 29 institutes which undertake this type of research and submit the report to us. They should know that many big problems have been solved after independence. Our country has made a lot of progress. It will be better if you tried to know the progress made by us. As and when North Bihar is

affected by floods it creates a number of problems there. The level of water in the wells rises and the water becomes dirty. At the time of floods the water table also rises and the water becomes unfit for consumption. During summer days the wells go dry. During summer season water level goes down and wells go dry. The water becomes dirty. Various diseases like cholera break out. Due to all these difficulties there used to be a fund with the District Council to treat the water. They treated the water with the help of that fund. Now a days our officers make arrangements to treat water. I think maximum number of tubewells have been installed in north Bihar because the people there are well-to-do and pump sets are installed easily. Soil is good. It is not necessary to instal tubewells at a great depth or to use a rig. Therefore, the problem in north Bihar is not that much complicated as it is in South Bihar. In South Bihar, the problem is more complicated and at some places even the rigs do not work. There the people have to fetch water from long distances of about 4 to 6 miles. They make use of containers made of tin and carry them on the shoulder on both the sides of a stick and use it to fetch water from distant places. The well-to-do and the rich hire persons for this purpose. The Government knows everything and it makes allocations within its resources. In spite of that the Government is fully aware of the water problem and is making all efforts to solve it. This is the reason that the Prime Minister has issued strict orders in this regard and he has made huge amounts available for this purpose. All the scientific institutions, which are engaged in assisting the Technological Mission, have been ordered to assist the mini missions and the Technical Mission so that a permanent solution to the problem of drinking water is found. Still there are a number of problems. At some places water is available at distant places and at some places it is saline or brackish. At some places the rainfall is scanty and as a result the level of water table has gone down. At some places water borne diseases are spreading. At some places the water is saline. We are solving these problems one by one. Just now, the coastal plan was discussed here. Mini Missions have been engaged to investigate as to how the water there can be treated. They will submit their report and it is the function of the mini-mission. When

we gain experience in one field, we shall utilise its findings in solving the problems of other fields. The Mini-Mission alone cannot solve the water problem. There are other programmes also to solve the water problem. This programme also will continue side by side. We have set up a mini-mission for the entire State in Barmer. We shall utilise its achievements and results of its investigations and methods adopted by it in other places and solve the water problem at other places. An hon. Member has requested that a mini-mission may be sanctioned for his area. One area is enough for them, because its work will not be stopped there. No special allocation is made for this work. Only Rs. 2 crores have been allocated for them within which they undertake the investigation work. They also assist in solving the problem of the entire State. We shall apply the results of their research work at other places also. We shall solve the problem of other places with the help achievements of Barmer.

An hon. Member from Goa has discussed about inter-State river disputes. Since this issue is between two States, I do not think it proper to say something about it. The State of Goa should itself initiate dialogue with Karnataka and the hon. Member should ask his Government to take the initiative. The second suggestion that he has made is about giving Rs. 10 crores to Goa. I cannot say anything in this regard. But the Government of India is fully alive to the problem of drinking water in Goa and I shall send my Secretary to Goa to make on the spot study. Besides, we have chalked out a programme also for Goa. I shall myself see the problem of drinking water there and also see if the money being given to them is being utilised properly or not.

Sir, you will be surprised to know that there is a State which suffers from scarcity of water. We provided them funds, but they were not able to spend the money. If the hon. Members desire, I can also give the name of that State. I think it is not proper to reveal the name of the State. We gave money for water, but it was not spent. In that State, people move from one place to other for want to water.

Sir, the entire implementation is the responsibility of the State Government. But

[Shri Ramanand Yadav]

we also do monitoring of the project to ensure proper utilisation of the funds and we undertake evaluation work also. We issue guidelines from time to time. Therefore, I hope that the State Governments will definitely make efforts in this direction.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The

House now stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11.00 A m

19 11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 26, 1987, Chaitra 5, 1909 (Saka).